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Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-ninth regular session of the General Assembly*

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* The unannotated preliminary list was issued on 9 February 2004 (A/59/50), and a corrigendum on 19 February 2004 (A/59/50/Corr.1).

[a] For the text of rule 31, as amended, see resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002.

[b] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-eighth session (decision 58/565 of 23 December 2003).

[c] For the text of rule 30, as amended, see resolution 56/509.

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[g] This item remains on the agenda of the fifty-eighth session (decision 58/565 of 23 December 2003). Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the fifty-ninth session is subject to any action that the General Assembly may take on it at its fifty-eighth session.

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[h] The title of this item in the preliminary list is worded as it appears in the provisional programme of work of the Second Committee for 2004 approved by the General Assembly in its decision 58/553 of 23 December 2003. The General Assembly had earlier, in resolutions 58/213, 58/214, 58/215 and 58/219 of 23 December 2003, used the title "Environment and sustainable development".

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[i] The title of this sub-item in the preliminary list is worded as it appears in the provisional programme of work of the Second Committee for 2004 approved by the General Assembly in its decision 58/553 of 23 December 2003. The General Assembly had earlier decided, in resolution 58/213 of 23 December 2003, to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development", a sub-item entitled "Further implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States: follow-up to the outcomes of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action".

[j] The title of this item in the preliminary list is worded as it appears in the provisional programme of work of the Second Committee for 2004 approved by the General Assembly in its decision 58/553 of 23 December 2003. The General Assembly had decided earlier, in resolution 58/226 of 23 December 2003, to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session an item entitled "Special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)".

[k] The title of this sub-item in the preliminary list is worded as it appears in the provisional programme of work of the Second Committee for 2004 approved by the General Assembly in its decision 58/553 of 23 December 2003. The General Assembly had earlier decided, in resolution 58/205 of 23 December 2003, to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session a sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds and assets of illicit origin and returning such funds and assets to the countries of origin".

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The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document

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The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document

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I. Introduction

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 9 February 2004 and the corrigendum issued on 19 February 2004 (A/59/50 and Corr.1), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will appear on 16 July 2004 (A/59/150).

3. An addendum to this document (A/59/100/Add.1) will be issued before the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The fifty-ninth session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 14 September 2004, at 3 p.m.

II. Annotated list

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly[a]

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure (A/520/Rev.15 and Amend.1 and 2, as amended by the General Assembly in resolution 57/301 of 13 March 2003), the General Assembly shall meet every year in regular session commencing on the Tuesday of the third week in September, counting from the first week that contains at least one working day. The fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly will open on Tuesday, 14 September 2004.

At its fifty-sixth session, by its resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, the General Assembly amended rules 30 and 31 of its rules of procedure. The amended rule 31 provides that if, at the opening of a session of the General Assembly, the President for that session has not yet been elected, in accordance with the amended rule 30, the President of the previous session, or the chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected, shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President. When rule 31 is applied, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session.

The fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly will be opened by the President for that session. (For the election of the President, see item 4.)

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the 1st plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This provision was incorporated in the rules of procedure at the fourth session (resolution 362 (IV), annex I).

3. Credentials of representatives to the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee[b]

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General, if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the President. The Committee elects a Chairman, but no Vice-Chairman or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: Antigua and Barbuda, Cape Verde, China, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Fiji, New Zealand, Russian Federation and United States of America (decision 58/401). At that session, the Assembly approved the report of the Committee (resolution 58/125).

Document: Report of the Credentials Committee.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 3)

Report of the Credentials Committee	A/58/625
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.1 and 75
Resolution	58/125
Decision	58/401

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly[c]

At its fifty-sixth session, by its resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, the General Assembly amended rule 30 of its rules of procedure. Under the amended rule 30, the General Assembly shall elect a President at least three months before the opening of the session over which the President is to preside. The President so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of that session for which the President is elected and shall hold office until the close of that session.

On 10 June 2004, the General Assembly elected by acclamation its President for the fifty-ninth session (decision 58/418).

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth and forty-sixth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the office among the following States:

(a) African States;

(b) Asian States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American States;

(e) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become

standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 4)

Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.89
Decision	58/418

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees[c]

The General Assembly has six Main Committees. At its forty-seventh session, by its resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Assembly decided to amend rule 98 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly according to paragraph 1 of the resolution, which reads as follows:

> "1. Decides that the Main Committees of the General Assembly shall be as follows:
>
> (a) Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee);
>
> (b) Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee);
>
> (c) Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee);
>
> (d) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee);
>
> (e) Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee);
>
> (f) Legal Committee (Sixth Committee)."

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to amend the first sentence of rule 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly to read: "Each Main Committee shall elect a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur" (resolution 52/163, para. 1).

Rule 103 states that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the Committee decides otherwise in an election where only one candidate is standing. Since in the great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

In addition, rule 103 provides that the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the Committee shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 99 (a), as amended by the General Assembly in resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, stipulates that all the Main Committees shall, at least three months before the opening of the session, elect a Chairman and that elections of the other officers provided for in rule 103 shall be held at the latest by the end of the first week of the session. In accordance with resolution 58/126 of 19 December 2003, the full Bureaux of the Main Committees shall also be elected three months in advance of the next session.

On 10 June 2004, the six Main Committees elected their respective officers for the fifty-ninth session. The elections of the officers of the Main Committees are held in consecutive meetings of the six Main Committees, immediately following the election of the President of the General Assembly in plenary meeting.

On 10 June 2004, at the 90th plenary meeting, the President of the General Assembly announced the names of the persons who had been elected Chairmen of the Main Committees of the Assembly for the fifty-ninth session (decision 58/419).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided, on 29 July 1994 (resolution 48/264, annex II), that the six Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) One representative from an African State;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The sixth chairmanship shall rotate over a period of 20 sessions according to the following pattern:

(i) One representative from an African State;

(ii) One representative from an Asian State;

(iii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(iv) One representative from an African State;

(v) One representative from an Asian State;

(vi) One representative from an African State;

(vii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(viii) One representative from an Asian State;

(ix) One representative from an African State;

(x) One representative from an Asian State;

(xi) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xii) One representative from an African State;

(xiii) One representative from an Asian State;

(xiv) One representative from an African State;

(xv) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xvi) One representative from an Asian State;

(xvii) One representative from an African State;

(xviii) One representative from an Asian State;

(xix) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xx) One representative from an African State.

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twentieth session onward are listed in annex II.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 5)

Summary records	A/C.1/58/PV.24, A/C.4/58/SR.25, A/C.2/58/SR.41, A/C.3/58/SR.63, A/C.5/58/SR.52 and A/C.6/58/SR.24
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.90
Decision	58/419

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

At its fifty-sixth session, by its resolution 56/509 of 8 July 2002, the General Assembly amended rule 30 of its rules of procedure. Under the amended rule 30, the General Assembly shall elect 21 Vice-Presidents at least three months before the opening of the session over which they are to preside. The Vice-Presidents so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of the session for which they are elected and shall hold office until the close of that session.

On 10 June 2004, the General Assembly elected its Vice-Presidents for the fifty-ninth session (decision 58/420).

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-first and forty-second sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

The amended rule 30 provides that the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5), in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 8).

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, paras. 2 and 3) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Six representatives from African States;

(b) Five representatives from Asian States;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(e) Two representatives from Western European or other States;

(f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the States that have held the office of Vice-President of the General Assembly are listed in annex III.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 6)

Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.90
Decision	58/420

7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, provides that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Council. He is similarly to notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/58/354) without discussion (decision 58/507).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 7)

Note by the Secretary-General	A/58/354
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.28
Decision	58/507

8. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session (see annotation for item 1). The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-ninth session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 9 February 2004 (A/59/50) and a corrigendum was issued on 19 February 2004 (A/59/50/Corr.1). The provisional agenda for the fifty-ninth session (A/59/150) will appear on 16 July 2004.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/59/200) will be issued on 25 August 2004.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates, inter alia, that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4 and annex I), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6 and annex III) and the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5 and annex II).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document: Memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/BUR/59/1).

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides, inter alia, that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 8)

Preliminary list	A/58/50/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1
Annotated preliminary list	A/58/100
Provisional agenda	A/58/150
Supplementary list	A/58/200
Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/BUR/58/1 and Corr.1 and Add.1
Reports of the General Committee	A/58/250 and Add.1-3
Agenda	A/58/251 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4
Allocation of agenda items	A/58/252 and Corr.1 and Add.1-5
Annotated draft agenda	A/58/100/Add.1
Letter from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences	A/58/356 and Add.1 (also relates to item 125)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion in the provisional agenda of the fifty-eighth session of an item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire" (A/58/141)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion in the agenda of the fifty-eighth session of an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia" (A/58/233)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion in the agenda of the fifty-eighth session of an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire" (A/58/235)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion in the agenda of the fifty-eighth session of an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti" (A/58/236)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion in the agenda of the fifty-eighth session, under item 17, of an additional sub-item entitled "Appointment of a member of the International Civil Service Commission" (A/58/238)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion in the agenda of the fifty-eighth session of an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Burundi" (A/58/239)

Letters from Tunisia: A/58/142; Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan: A/58/143; Belize, Burkina Faso, Chad, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, the Gambia, Grenada, Malawi, Nicaragua, Palau, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Swaziland and Tuvalu: A/58/197; Senegal: A/58/197/Add.1; Georgia: A/58/231; Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania: A/58/232; and the Netherlands: A/58/234; and Brazil, France, Lesotho, Monaco, Portugal and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: A/58/237

Meetings of the General Committee	A/BUR/58/SR.1-5
Draft resolution	A/58/L.8/Rev.1 (relates to items 50 and 60)
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.1, 2, 28, 37, 59, 75, 76, 79, 80, 82, 83, 86, 88 and 90
Resolution	58/291
Decisions	58/501, 58/502, 58/503 A and B and 58/565

9. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of two weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

However, in accordance with resolution 58/126 of 19 December 2003, in June of each year, the President-elect of the General Assembly, after taking into account the views provided by Member States and following consultations with the incumbent President and the Secretary-General, will suggest an issue, or issues, of global concern upon which Member States will be invited to comment during the general debate.

By its resolution 57/301 of 13 March 2003, the General Assembly decided that the general debate should open on the Tuesday following the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly and should be held without interruption over a period of nine working days. Therefore, the general debate at its fifty-ninth session will open on Tuesday, 21 September 2004, and end on Friday, 1 October 2004.

At the fifty-eighth session, 16 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/58/PV.7-22), during which 189 speakers took the floor.[1]

10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization[b]

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. That report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (a) of the rules of procedure.

[1] At the fifty-seventh session, 16 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 188 speakers took the floor.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 58/506).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/59/1).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 10)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/58/1)

Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.7 and 23-27
Decision	58/506

11. Report of the Security Council

The Security Council (see item 15 (a)) submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter and the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report of the Security Council without discussion. However, at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, in 1971 and 1972, the Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the Council's report, decided to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Council in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter (resolutions 2864 (XXVI) and 2991 (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly drew the attention of the Council, when considering steps to enhance its effectiveness in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, to the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in response to the above-mentioned resolutions as contained in the Secretary-General's reports on the matter (A/8447 and Add.1 and A/9243) (resolution 3186 (XXVIII)). At its fifty-first session, the Assembly invited the Security Council, through an appropriate procedure or mechanism, to update the General Assembly on a regular basis on the steps it had taken or was contemplating with respect to improving its reporting to the Assembly (resolution 51/193).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2002 to 31 July 2003 (decision 58/508).

Document: Report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2003 to 31 July 2004, Supplement No. 2 (A/59/2).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 11)

Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/58/2)

Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.28 to 30 and 36
Decision	58/508

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council[b]

The General Assembly, at its fifty-sixth session, on the proposal of the President of the Economic and Social Council (A/56/517), and on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/56/250/Add.2), decided to consider directly in plenary meeting the report of the Economic and Social Council as a whole, on the understanding that the Second, Third and Fifth Committees would remain seized of the chapters already referred to them for their usual consideration (decision 56/402 A).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/59/3);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award (resolution 36/201), A/59/160.

Public administration and development

At its fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly reviewed developments in the field of public administration and outlined proposed modalities for the work of the United Nations in support of the efforts of Member States (resolutions 56/213 and 57/277).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make proposals for commemorating the tenth anniversary of the resumed fiftieth session of the General Assembly, on public administration and development, during the sixty-first session of the General Assembly; also requested the Secretary-General to support information exchange and research and to disseminate successful practices and advisory services in public administration that contributed to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration; encouraged the Secretary-General to continue supporting the e-Government initiatives in the African, Asian, Central American and Caribbean regions as a tool for development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/231).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/231).

Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, as set out in the annex to resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974. Article 34 of the Charter stipulates that a systematic and comprehensive review of the state of implementation of the Charter shall be carried out by the Assembly every five years. Subsequently, the Assembly considered the issue at its thirtieth, thirty-fourth, thirty-seventh, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-fourth, and forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 3486 (XXX), 37/204, 39/163, 40/182 and 44/170 and decisions 34/445 and 49/41).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the

Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, in which the review of the Charter was embodied (resolution 54/206).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (Article 34 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States), A/59/99-E/2004/83.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 12)

Report of the Economic and Social Council for 2003: Supplement No. 3 (A/58/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its forty-third session: Supplement No. 16 (A/58/16)

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of public administration in the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/58/152)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

Proposed revisions to programme 7 of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 (A/58/84)

Transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization assessing the results achieved in realizing aims and objectives of the International Year of Ecotourism (A/58/96)

Transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award (A/58/151)

Note by the President of the General Assembly containing a summary of the discussions of the open-ended panel of the General Assembly on commodities (A/58/615)

Note by the Secretariat on the agreement between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization (A/C.2/58/2)

Note by the Secretariat on the Trust Fund for the United Nations Forum on Forests (A/C.2/58/6)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 26, 30, 37, 38 and 40; A/C.3/58/SR.62 and A/C.4/58/SR.2-5 and 7; A/C.5/58/SR.21, 22 and 26
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/495 and Corr.1
Report of the Third Committee	A/58/509
Report of the Fourth Committee	A/58/478 (items 89 and 12)
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/58/558 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 (relates to item 120) and A/58/588
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.34, 37, 72, 75 and 77-79
Resolutions	58/2, 58/104 (items 89 and 12) and 58/231
Decisions	58/542, 58/543, 58/552 to 58/556

13. Report of the International Court of Justice

Since the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1968, the International Court of Justice has submitted an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 2002 to 31 July 2003 (decision 58/510).

Document: Report of the International Court of Justice, Supplement No. 4 (A/59/4).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 13)

Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/58/4 and Corr.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice (A/58/295)

Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.50
Decision	A/58/510

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement covering the relationship between the United Nations and IAEA was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the Assembly an annual report on its work.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the report of the Agency for 2002 and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency (resolution 58/8).

Document: Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2003. In his statement to the General Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 14)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2002 (A/58/312)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.10 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.52, 53 and 55
Resolution	58/8

15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended,[m] the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asian States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 58/403). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 15 Member States:

Algeria,** Angola,* Benin,** Brazil,** Chile,* China, France, Germany,* Pakistan,* Philippines,** Romania,** Russian Federation, Spain,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Angola, Chile, Germany, Pakistan and Spain. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States that have served as non-permanent members of the Security Council are listed in annex IV.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 15 (a))

Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.42
Decision	58/403

[m] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

A/59/100

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended,[a] the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen from African States;

(b) Eleven from Asian States;

(c) Ten from Latin American States;

(d) Thirteen from Western European and other States;

(e) Six from socialist States of Eastern Europe.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council (decision 58/406). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States:

Armenia,*** Australia,* Azerbaijan,** Bangladesh,*** Belgium,*** Belize,*** Benin,** Bhutan,* Burundi,* Canada,*** Chile,* China,* Colombia,*** Congo,** Cuba,** Ecuador,** El Salvador,* Finland,* France,** Germany,** Ghana,* Greece,** Guatemala,* Hungary,* India,* Indonesia,*** Ireland,** Italy,*** Jamaica,** Japan,** Kenya,** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,* Malaysia,** Mauritius,*** Mozambique,** Namibia,*** Nicaragua,** Nigeria,*** Panama,*** Poland,*** Qatar,* Republic of Korea,*** Russian Federation,* Saudi Arabia,** Senegal,** Sweden,* Tunisia,*** Turkey,** Ukraine,* United Arab Emirates,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United Republic of Tanzania,*** United States of America*** and Zimbabwe.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Australia, Bhutan, Burundi, Chile, China, El Salvador, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Qatar, Russian Federation, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zimbabwe. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States which have served as members of the Economic and Social Council are listed in annex V.

[a] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 15 (b))

Letter dated 5 September 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/58/357)

Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.60 and 61
Decision	58/406

16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections: election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex) (see also items 110 to 112), the Committee consists of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly decided (decision 42/450) that the Committee for Programme and Coordination should be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

(a) Nine seats for African States;

(b) Seven seats for Asian States;

(c) Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Seven seats for Western European and other States;

(e) Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly elected 7 members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (decision 58/408). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 34 States:

Argentina,** Armenia,** Bahamas,*** Benin,** Brazil,** Canada,** Central African Republic,** China,* Comoros,*** Cuba,** Ethiopia,* France,*** Gabon,** Germany,** India,** Indonesia,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Japan,* Mexico,*** Monaco,** Nicaragua,** Nigeria,* Pakistan,** Republic of Korea,* Republic of Moldova,** Russian Federation,*** South Africa,** Switzerland,** Tunisia,* Ukraine,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America,*** Uruguay* and Zimbabwe.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: China, Ethiopia, Japan, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Tunisia and Uruguay.[o]

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/59/131.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 16 (c))

Note by the Secretary-General: election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/58/552)

Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.62
Decision	58/408

17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments[b]

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and IAEA. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly appointed a member of the Advisory Committee to fill a vacancy (decision 58/405 A) and appointed five members (decision 58/405 B). At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

Mr. Andrzej T. Abraszewski (Poland),*** Mr. Manlan Narcisse Ahounou (Côte d'Ivoire),*** Mr. Michiel W. H. Crom (Netherlands),* Mr. Homero Luis Hernández (Dominican Republic),** Ms. Nazareth A. Incera (Costa Rica),* Mr. Collen V. Kelapile (Botswana),*** Mr. Vladimir V. Kuznetsov (Russian Federation),** Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados),*** Mr. Thomas Mazet (Germany),** Ms. Susan M. McLurg (United States of America),** Mr. Richard Moon (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Mr. Rajat Saha (India),* Mr. Murari Raj Sharma (Nepal),*** Ms. Sun Minqin (China),* Mr. Jun Yamazaki (Japan)* and Mr. Mounir Zahran (Egypt).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

[o] At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Crom, Ms. Incera, Mr. Moon, Mr. Saha, Ms. Sun and Mr. Yamazaki.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/59/101.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (a))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/58/101 and Add.1
Summary record	A/C.5/58/SR.17
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/58/561 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.60 and 75
Decisions	58/405 A and B

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 116). Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly appointed six members of the Committee on Contributions and appointed a member to fill a vacancy (decision 58/412). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Kenshiro Akimoto (Japan),*** Mr. Petru Dumitriu (Romania),*** Mr. David Dutton (Australia),* Mr. Haile Selassie Getachew (Ethiopia),*** Mr. Bernardo Greiver (Uruguay),* Mr. Alvaro Gurgel de Alencar Netto (Brazil),** Mr. Hassan Mohammed Hassan (Nigeria),* Mr. Ihor V. Humenny (Ukraine),*** Mr. Eduardo Iglesias (Argentina),* Mr. Omar Kadiri (Morocco),* Mr. David A. Leis (United States of America),*** Mr. Meshal A. M. A. Al-Mansour (Kuwait),*** Mr. Sergei I. Mareyev (Russian Federation),** Mr. Bernard G. Meijerman (Netherlands),** Mr. Hae-yun Park (Republic of Korea),** Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes Ramos (Portugal),* Mr. Ugo Sessi (Italy)** and Mr. Wu Gang (China).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Dutton, Mr. Greiver, Mr. Hassan, Mr. Iglesias, Mr. Kadiri and Mr. Ramos.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/59/102.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (b))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/58/102 and Add.1, A/C.5/58/6 and Add.1
Summary record	A/C.5/58/SR.17
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/58/562
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.75
Decision	58/412

(c) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and other United Nations funds.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members of the Investments Committee (decision 58/414). At present, the Committee is composed of the following nine members:

Mr. Ahmad Abdullatif (Saudi Arabia),*** Ms. Francine J. Bovich (United States of America),** Mr. Fernando G. Chico Pardo (Mexico),*** Mr. Takeshi Ohta (Japan),** Mr. Yves Oltramare (Switzerland),* Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (Ghana),* Mr. J. Y. Pillay (Singapore),*** Mr. Jürgen Reimnitz (Germany)* and Mr. Peter Stormonth-Darling (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Oltramare, Mr. Omaboe and Mr. Reimnitz.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/59/103.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (d))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/58/104 and A/C.5/58/8
Summary record	A/C.5/58/SR.17
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/58/564
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.75
Decision	58/414

(d) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal, established by the General Assembly in 1949 (resolution 351 A (IV)), hears and passes judgement on applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the United Nations and certain specialized agencies.

In paragraph 2 of its resolution 55/159, the General Assembly decided that members serving on the Tribunal as at 1 January 2001 should have their current term of office extended by one year, and that thereafter, provided that they had not served on the Tribunal for more than seven years, they might be reappointed once.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly appointed two members of the Tribunal (decision 58/415). At present, the Tribunal is composed of the following seven members:

Mr. Julio Barboza (Argentina),*** Mr. Omer Yousif Bireedo (Sudan),* Mr. Spyridon Flogaitis (Greece),* Mr. Kevin Haugh (Ireland),** Ms. Jacqueline R. Scott (United States of America),** Ms. Brigitte Stern (France)* and Mr. Dayendra Sena Wijewardane (Sri Lanka).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Bireedo, Mr. Flogaitis and Ms. Stern.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/59/104.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (e))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/58/105 and A/C.5/58/9
Summary record	A/C.5/58/SR.17
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/58/565
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.75
Decision	58/415

(e) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee

The United Nations Staff Pension Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), deals with the administration of pension matters insofar as they relate to the United Nations. It consists of four members and four alternate members elected by the Assembly, four members and two alternate members appointed by the Secretary-General and four members and two alternate members elected by the participants.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly appointed two members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (decisions 57/411 A and B). At present, the members and alternate members elected by the Assembly are the following:

Mr. Kenshiro Akimoto (Japan), Ms. Valeria María González Posse (Argentina), Mr. Andrei Vitalievitch Kovalenko (Russian Federation), Mr. Gerhard Kuntzle (Germany), Mr. Lovemore Mazemo (Zimbabwe), Mr. Philip Richard Okanda Owade (Kenya), Mr. Md. Mustafizur Rahman (Bangladesh) and Mr. Thomas Repasch (United States of America).

Their term of office will expire on 31 December 2004.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly will need to elect four members and four alternate members of the Committee.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/59/105.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (j))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/57/111 and Add.1 and 2 and A/C.5/57/10
Summary record	A/C.5/57/SR.19
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/57/610 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.67 and 83
Decisions	57/411 A and B

(f) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)), for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the Assembly, of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, serve full-time.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly appointed five members of the International Civil Service Commission and decided to designate Mr. Mohsen Bel Hadj Amor as Chairman and Mr. Eugeniusz Wyzner as Vice-Chairman of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2003 (decision 57/410). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 15 members:

Mr. Mohsen Bel Hadj Amor (Tunisia),*** Chairman; Mr. Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland),*** Vice-Chairman; Mr. Mario Bettati (France),** Mr. Daasbre Oti Boateng (Ghana),*** Mr. Minoru Endo (Japan),** Mr. Alexei L. Fedotov (Russian Federation),* Mr. Asda Jayanama (Thailand),* Ms. Lucretia Myers (United States of America),** Mr. Ernest Rusita (Uganda),* Mr. José Ramón Sanchis Muñoz (Argentina),*** Mr. C. M. Shafi Sami (Bangladesh),* Mr. Alexis Stephanou (Greece),** Ms. Anita Szlack (Canada),*** Mr. Gilberto Paranhos Velloso (Brazil)** and Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Fedotov, Mr. Jayanama, Mr. Rusita, Mr. Sami and Mr. Zahid.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/59/106.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (j))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/58/110 and A/C.5/58/38
Summary record	A/C.5/58/SR.51
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/58/819
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.91
Decision	58/421

(g) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences, established in 1974 by the General Assembly (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), was retained by the Assembly at its forty-third session as a permanent subsidiary organ. The Committee's functions and composition are set out in resolution 43/222 B.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of seven members of the Committee on Conferences for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2004 (decision 58/409). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 States:

Argentina,*** Austria,* Bolivia,** Congo,** Ethiopia,* France,** Germany,*** India,** Jamaica,* Japan,** Jordan,* Mexico,*** Nepal,* Nigeria,*** Romania,*** Russian Federation,** Senegal,*** Syrian Arab Republic,*** Tunisia,* United States of America* and Zambia.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Austria, Ethiopia, Jamaica, Jordan, Nepal, Tunisia and United States of America. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, members of the Committee are eligible for immediate reappointment.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/59/107.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (g))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/58/107/Rev.1
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.68
Decision	58/409

(i) Appointment of the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services

At its forty-eighth session, in 1994, the General Assembly decided to establish an Office of Internal Oversight Services under the authority of the Secretary-General, the head of which would be at the rank of Under-Secretary-General (resolution 48/218 B).

In the light of the provisions of resolution 48/218 B, the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, appointed Mr. Dileep Nair (Singapore) as Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services for one fixed term of five years, effective 24 April 2000 (decision 54/320).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (i))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/54/109
Plenary meeting	A/54/PV.90
Decision	54/320

18. Election of judges of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 was established on 25 May 1993 by the Security Council in resolution 827 (1993).

In accordance with article 11 of its statute as originally adopted, the International Tribunal consisted, inter alia, of two Trial Chambers and an Appeals Chamber. A third Trial Chamber was added by the Security Council in its resolution 1166 (1998) of 13 May 1998.

Permanent judges

At its fifty-fifth session, on 14 March 2001, the General Assembly elected 14 permanent judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (decision 55/320 A). In accordance with article 13 bis of the statute of the International Tribunal, the term of office of the 14 permanent judges so elected will expire on 16 November 2005.

Documents:

(a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General (curricula vitae of candidates nominated by Members States of the United Nations and by non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 166)

Letter dated 8 February 2001 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/55/771)

Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/55/769
Note by the Secretary-General	A/55/773 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.95
Decision	55/320 A

Ad litem judges

On 30 November 2000, the Security Council, by its resolution 1329 (2000), decided to establish a pool of ad litem judges in the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

At its fifty-fifth session, on 12 June 2001, the General Assembly elected 27 ad litem judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (decision 55/320 B). In accordance with article 13 ter of the statute of the International Tribunal, the term of office of the 27 ad litem judges so elected will expire on 11 June 2005.

Documents:

(a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General (curricula vitae of candidates nominated by Member States of the United Nations and by non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 166)

Letter dated 27 April 2001 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/55/917)

Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/55/918 and Add.1
Note by the Secretary-General	A/55/919 and Add.1 and 2
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.102
Decision	55/320 B

19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed, inter alia, by Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the

recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

As at 15 June 2004, no documents had been circulated under this item.

A list of the Member States, which now number 191, appears in annex VI, with an indication of the date on which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations.

20. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members (resolution 1654 (XVI)). At its seventeenth session, the Assembly enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven members; and at its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25 (decision 34/425).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 25 Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela (decision 58/411).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to carry out the actions approved by the General Assembly regarding the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism and the Second International Decade in all Territories that had not yet exercised their right to self-determination, including independence, and in particular, to formulate specific proposals to bring about an end to colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/111).

Also at its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 58/109), the question of New Caledonia (resolution 58/106), the question of Tokelau (resolution 58/107), the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 58/108 A and B) and the question of Gibraltar (decision 58/526).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/59/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/109), A/59/134.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 19)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2003: Supplement No. 23 (A/58/23) (Part II), chaps. VIII, IX and X; and (A/58/23) (Part III), chap. XII, sect. G

Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (A/58/171)

Note verbale dated 12 November 2003 from the Permanent Mission of Saint Kitts and Nevis to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/58/601)

Note verbale dated 19 January 2004 from the Permanent Mission of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/58/692)

Summary records	A/C.4/58/SR.2-5, 7 and 9
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/58/480
Draft resolution	A/58/L.21
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.72 and 80
Resolutions	58/106 to 58/111
Decisions	58/411 A and B and 58/526

21. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, as a supplementary item at the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/55/231), and was considered at that session (resolution 55/56).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption at the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process held in Sun City, South Africa, in October 2003 of a decision on a peer review system for the effective implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme; welcomed the selection of Canada as the Chair and the Russian Federation as the Vice-Chair of the Kimberley Process for 2004; and requested the Chair of the Kimberley Process to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report of the implementation of the Process (resolution 58/290).

Document: Report of the Chair of the Kimberley Process (resolution 58/290).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 21)

Letter dated 9 December 2003 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (A/58/623)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.59 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.85
Resolution	58/290

22. Assistance in mine action

The item entitled "Assistance in mine action", which, until the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, was called "Assistance in mine clearance", was first included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the 12 States members of the European Union) (A/48/193). The Assembly considered the item at that session (resolution 48/7) and at each subsequent session (resolutions 49/215, 50/82, 51/149, 52/173, 53/26, 54/191, 55/120, 56/219 and 57/159).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the progress achieved on all relevant issues outlined both in his previous reports to the Assembly on assistance in mine action and in resolution 58/127, including the progress made by the International Committee of the Red Cross and other international and regional organizations as well as national programmes, and on the operation of the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action and other mine-action programmes, as well as a report on the first implementation of the emergency response plan and lessons learned from that experience and on the implementation of the revised United Nations mine-action strategy for 2001-2005 (resolution 58/127).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/127).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 22)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/260 and Add.1
Draft resolution	A/58/L.50 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.56, 58 and 76
Resolution	58/127

23. Review of the implementation of the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III) was convened in 1999, pursuant to an agreement of the General Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 52/56).

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly urged Governments, organs, organizations and programmes within the United Nations system as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and industries conducting

space-related activities to take the necessary action for the effective implementation of the Vienna Declaration, and decided to review and appraise, at its fifty-ninth session, the implementation of the outcome of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III), held at Vienna from 19 to 30 July 1999 and to consider further actions and initiatives (resolution 54/68).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly agreed that the review by the Assembly of the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III should be conducted in plenary meetings at the fifty-ninth session of the Assembly, under a separate agenda item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space" (resolution 57/116).

The General Assembly, at its fifty-eighth session, decided that the plenary meeting(s) for the review would be held in October 2004; invited Member States to participate in the plenary meeting(s) at the ministerial level or at the highest level possible; and requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to submit its report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session in plenary meeting(s) (resolution 58/90).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the implementation of the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 58/90).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 82)

Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/58/20)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III) (A/58/174)

Summary records	A/C.4/58/SR.11-13
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/58/471
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.72
Resolution	58/90

24. Prevention of armed conflict

At its fifty-fifth session, in August 2001, the General Assembly discussed the question of prevention of armed conflict under agenda item 10, entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization".

The General Assembly considered the subject at its fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions under agenda item 10 (resolutions 55/281 and 56/512).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly emphasized the importance of a comprehensive and coherent strategy comprising short-term operational and long-

term structural measures for the prevention of armed conflict, and recognized the 10 principles outlined in the report of the Secretary-General (A/55/985-2001/574 and Corr.1); adopted the conclusions and recommendations on the prevention of armed conflict, based on its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General, as contained in the annex to the resolution; also emphasized that the prevention of armed conflict would be promoted by continued cooperation among Member States, the United Nations system, the Bretton Woods institutions and regional and subregional organizations and noted that the private sector and civil society had supporting roles to play; called for strengthening the capacity of the United Nations in order to carry out more effectively its responsibilities for the prevention of armed conflict and requested the Secretary-General to submit a detailed review of the capacity of the United Nations system in the context of the report on the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution for consideration no later than at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 57/337).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 10)

Draft resolution	A/57/L.79
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.93
Resolution	57/337

25. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Cyprus (A/37/245).

At its thirty-seventh to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 37/457, 38/459, 39/465, 40/470, 41/470, 42/402, 43/421, 44/458, 45/454, 46/444, 47/466, 48/438, 49/474, 50/457, 51/435, 52/433, 53/428, 54/427, 55/433, 56/452, 57/521 and 58/513).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 24)

Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.68
Decision	58/513

26. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

The item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua (A/38/242).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-eighth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 38/10 and 39/4, decision 40/470, and resolutions 41/37, 42/1, 43/24, 44/10, 45/15 and 46/109 A and B).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development" (resolution 47/118). The Assembly also considered the item at its forty-eighth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 48/161, 49/137, 50/132, 51/197, 52/176, 53/94, 54/118, 55/178, 56/224 and 57/160).

United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1994; at that session, the Assembly established a Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala (resolution 48/267).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-eighth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 48/267, 49/236, 49/955, 49/236 B, 50/220, 51/198 B, 52/175, 53/93, 54/99, 55/177, 56/223 and 57/161).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly called upon the Government of Guatemala to maintain its commitment to the full implementation of the peace agreements; called upon newly elected public officials to act on the commitments made by representatives of the main political parties in July 2003 to support the peace agreements as State accords that should be incorporated into government plans for the peace process; noted that the peace agreements should remain Guatemala's essential road map for development; noted with concern the climate of intimidation against justice officials, human rights defenders, social activists and journalists; took note of the agreement by the Government and the Human Rights Ombudsman to create a Commission for the Investigation of Illegal Groups and Clandestine Security Apparatuses; welcomed the establishment of an office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Guatemala; called upon the Government to further reduce military spending and to allocate adequate budgets to those institutions and programmes that were given priority under the peace accords; invited the international community to continue to support the consolidation of the peace-building process and to support financially the strengthening of national capacities to ensure the consolidation of the peace process; authorized a final renewal of the mandate of the Mission from 1 January to 31 December 2004; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the General Assembly at the beginning of its fifty-ninth session, as well as a final report on the work of the Mission before the end of that session, together with the recommendations that he might deem appropriate (resolution 58/238).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/238);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fifteenth report on human rights of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 26)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala: renewal of mandate (A/58/262)

United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (A/58/267)

The situation in Central America (A/58/270)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fourteenth report of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (A/58/566)

Report of the Advisory Committee	A/58/7/Add.24
Draft resolution	A/58/L.30/Rev.1 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.5/58/SR.28 and 30
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/58/653 (items 26 and 121)
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.55 and 79
Resolution	58/238

27. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security[b]

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980, and on 9 January decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 35/37).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15, 45/12 and 46/23).

At its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 47/475, 48/503 and 49/501).

At its fiftieth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the question of emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan (see item 40 (d) below).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly strongly supported the Transitional Administration in the full implementation of the Bonn Agreement and endorsed its priorities, as presented in the National Development Framework and national budget; stressed the importance of strengthening the authority of the Transitional Administration and welcomed the recent expansion of the International Security

Assistance Force mandate; welcomed the role of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission and encouraged continued support by the Transitional Administration and the international community; stressed the fundamental importance of the constitutional Loya Jirga and elections in 2004 as provided for in the Bonn Agreement; strongly supported the important role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and the staff of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan in helping the Transitional Administration to fully implement the Bonn Agreement; called upon all Member States to provide humanitarian assistance and to support the Transitional Administration through measures in accordance with the national development budget and its efforts to coordinate assistance, to formulate a strategy for the long-term development of the country and to allocate sufficient funds to the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund; called upon the signatories of the Kabul Declaration on Good-neighbourly Relations to respect their commitments; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly every four months during its fifty-eighth session on the progress of the United Nations and the efforts of his Special Representative to promote peace in Afghanistan, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/27 A).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/27 A) (to be issued also under item 40 (d) in conjunction with resolution 58/27 B).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 28 and 40 (f))

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/58/616 and A/58/742-S/2004/230
Draft resolution	A/58/L.32 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.69 and 70
Resolution	58/27 A

28. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1976, at the request of Madagascar (A/31/241).

At its thirty-second to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 32/7, 34/69, 35/43, 36/105, 37/65, 38/13, 39/48, 40/62, 41/30, 42/17, 43/14, 44/9, 45/11, 46/9, 47/9, 48/56 and 49/18 and decision 33/435).

At its fiftieth to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 50/493, 51/436, 52/435, 53/490, 54/439, 55/402, 56/454, 57/503 A and 58/503 A).

No advance document is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 8)

Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.59
Decision	58/503 A

29. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

This question was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Cuba (A/46/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to fifty-seventh sessions (decision 46/407 and resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9 and 57/11).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated its call upon all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the resolution in conformity with their obligations under the Charter and international law, which, inter alia, reaffirmed the freedom of trade and navigation; once again urged States that had and continued to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/7).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/7).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 29)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/287
Draft resolution	A/58/L.4
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.54
Resolution	58/7

30. Question of Cyprus[c]

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force has subsequently been extended by the Council, usually for a period of six months. The latest report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued on 26 May 2004 (S/2004/427).

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-fourth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 3212 (XXIX), 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15, 33/15, 34/30 and 37/253 and decisions 31/403, 32/404, 33/402, 34/408 and 37/455).

At its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 35/428, 36/463, 38/458, 39/464, 40/481, 41/472, 42/465, 43/464, 44/471, 45/458, 46/474, 47/467, 48/476, 48/505, 49/502, 50/494, 51/479, 52/495, 53/493, 54/493, 55/491, 56/481 and 57/596).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 58/565).

No advance documentation is expected.

31. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo[c]

At its fifty-fourth session, in September 2000, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/54/969), included the item entitled "Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo" in the draft agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/502).

At its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 55/502, 56/476 and 57/597).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 58/503).

No advance documentation is expected.

32. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh to forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25; and decisions 38/405, 39/404, 40/410, 41/414, 42/410, 43/409, 44/406 and 45/424).

At its forty-sixth to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 46/406, 47/408, 48/408, 49/408, 50/406, 51/407, 52/409, 53/414, 54/412, 55/411, 56/410, 57/511 and 58/511).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 32)

Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.56
Decision	58/511

33. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions (resolutions 36/27, 37/18, 38/9, 39/14, 40/6 and 41/12).

At its forty-second to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 42/463, 43/463, 44/470, 45/430, 46/442, 47/464, 48/436, 49/474, 50/444, 51/433, 52/431, 53/426, 54/425, 55/431, 56/450, 57/519 and 58/527).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 34)

Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.75
Decision	58/527

34. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait

The item entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1990, at the request of Kuwait (A/45/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 45/455).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session under the new title "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait" (see A/46/PV.3 and 79) and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/475).

At its forty-seventh to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 47/477, 48/506, 49/503, 50/445, 51/434, 52/432, 53/427, 54/426, 55/432, 56/451, 57/520 and 58/514).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 35)

Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.69
Decision	58/514

35. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/41/241).

At that session, the General Assembly condemned the military attack perpetrated against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 15 April 1986; called upon the Government of the United States of America to refrain from the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; called upon all States to refrain from extending any assistance or facilities for perpetrating acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; affirmed the right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive appropriate compensation for the material and human losses inflicted upon it; requested the Security Council to remain seized of the matter; and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/38).

At its forty-second to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 42/457, 43/417, 44/417, 45/429, 46/436, 47/463, 48/435, 49/444, 50/422, 51/432, 52/430, 53/425, 54/424, 55/430, 56/449, 57/518 and 58/512).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 36)

Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.59
Decision	58/512

36. Culture of peace[b]

Report of the Secretary-General on promotion of religious and cultural understanding, harmony and peace

The transdisciplinary project entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was examined by the General Assembly at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolutions 50/173 and 51/101). The item entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-second session of the Assembly, in 1997, at the request of Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Namibia, Nicaragua, Panama, the Philippines, Senegal and Venezuela (A/52/191).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 2001-2010 as the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (resolution 53/25). At its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 55/47, 56/5 and 57/6).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited Member States to continue to place greater emphasis on and expand their activities promoting a culture of peace and non-violence, in particular during the Decade, at the national, regional and international levels and to ensure that peace and non-violence were fostered at all levels; also invited Member States to observe 21 September each year as the International Day of Peace, as a day of global ceasefire and non-violence, in accordance with Assembly resolution 55/282; further invited Member States, as well as civil society, to provide information to the Secretary-General on the observance of the Decade and the activities undertaken to promote a culture of peace and non-violence; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/11).

Also at its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly acknowledged that respect for the diversity of religions and cultures, tolerance, dialogue and cooperation in a climate of mutual trust and understanding could contribute to the combating of ideologies and practices based on discrimination, intolerance and hatred and help to reinforce world peace, social justice and friendship among peoples; welcomed the efforts of States, relevant entities of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, civil society and the media in developing a culture of peace, and encouraged them to continue such efforts; and requested the Secretary-General to present to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/128).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (resolution 58/11).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 44)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (A/58/182)

Draft resolutions	A/58/L.14 and Add.1 and A/58/L.52 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.59 and 76
Resolutions	58/11 and 58/128

37. The situation in the Middle East[b]

Various aspects of the situation in the Middle East have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947. Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to fifty-seventh sessions, from 1975 to 2002 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C, 45/83 A to C, 46/82 A

and B, 47/63 A and B, 48/58, 48/59 A and B, 49/87 A and B, 49/88, 50/21, 50/22 A to C, 51/27 to 51/29, 52/53, 52/54, 53/37, 53/38, 54/37, 54/38, 55/50, 55/51, 56/31, 56/32, 57/111 and 57/112).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated its determination that any actions taken by Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem were illegal and therefore null and void; deplored the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980), and called once more upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/22).

At the same session, the General Assembly declared that Israel had failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981); also declared that the Israeli decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and had no validity whatsoever, as confirmed by the Security Council in its resolution 497 (1981), and called upon Israel to rescind it; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constituted a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region; called upon Israel to resume the talks on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and to respect the commitments and undertakings reached during the previous talks; demanded once more that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/23).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 58/22 and 58/23).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 37)

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Middle East (A/58/278)

Report of the Secretary-General on the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine (A/58/416-S/2003/947) (items 37 and 38)

Draft resolutions	A/58/L.27 and Add.1 and A/58/L.28 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.66 and 68
Resolutions	58/22 and 58/23

38. Question of Palestine[b]

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings (resolution 3210 (XXIX)). At the same session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in

Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly also invited the PLO to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices; and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights previously recognized; and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and subsequent sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee (resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A, 33/28 A, 34/65 A, 35/169 A, 36/120 A, 37/86 A, 38/58 A, 39/49 A, 40/96 A, 41/43 A, 42/66 A, 43/175 A, 44/41 A, 45/67 A, 46/74 A, 47/64 A, 48/158 A, 49/62 A, 50/84 A, 51/23, 52/49, 53/39, 54/39 and 55/52). The Assembly also adopted resolutions 36/120 C, 38/58 C, 46/74, 48/158 A and D, 56/33 to 56/36 and 57/107 to 57/110 under this item.

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B). The Assembly later requested that the Special Unit be redesignated as the Division for Palestinian Rights, with an expanded mandate of work.

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; affirmed the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their sovereignty over their territory occupied since 1967; and decided that, effective as at 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the PLO within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly considered that the special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat was very useful in raising the awareness of the international community concerning the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East; and requested the Department to continue its special information programme for the biennium 2004-2005 (resolution 58/20).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of achieving a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, in all its aspects and of intensifying all efforts towards that end; also reaffirmed its full support for the peace process and stressed the necessity for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and welcomed in that regard the efforts of the Quartet; also welcomed the endorsement by the Security Council, in resolution 1515 (2003), of the Quartet performance-based road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict; stressed the necessity for a commitment to the vision of the two-State solution and the principle of land for peace, and the implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 1397 (2002) and 1515 (2003); also stressed the need for a speedy end to the reoccupation of Palestinian population centres and for the complete cessation of all acts of violence, including military attacks, destruction and acts of terror; called upon the concerned parties, the Quartet and other interested parties to exert all efforts and undertake initiatives necessary to halt the deterioration of the situation and to reverse all measures taken on the ground since 28 September 2000, and to ensure a successful and speedy resumption of the peace process and the conclusion of a final peaceful settlement; stressed the need for (a) the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, and (b) the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination and the right to their independent State; also stressed the need for resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948; urged Member States to expedite the provision of economic, humanitarian and technical assistance to the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Authority during that critical period to help to alleviate the suffering of the Palestinian people, rebuild the Palestinian economy and infrastructure and support the restructuring and reform of Palestinian institutions; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, towards the attainment of a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine and the promotion of peace in the region and to submit to the Assembly at is fifty-ninth session a report on those efforts and on developments on that matter (resolution 58/21).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/59/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/21).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 38)

Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/58/35)

Report of the Secretary-General on the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine (A/58/416-S/2003/947) (items 37 and 38)

Draft resolutions	A/58/L.23 and Add.1, A/58/L.24 and Add.1, A/58/L.25 and Add.1, A/58/L.26/Rev.1 and Add.1 and A/58/L.61/Rev.1
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.65, 66, 68, 86 and 87
Resolutions	58/18 to 58/21 and 58/292

39. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

(a) New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (resolution 57/2).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-seventh session (resolutions 57/2 and 57/7).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its full support for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development; and, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-ninth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution on the basis of inputs from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and the other stakeholders in the New Partnership, such as the private sector and civil society (resolution 58/233).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/233).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 41 (a))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting Part II of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly for the Final Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (A/57/468/Add.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Independent evaluation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (A/57/156 and Corr.1)

Implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (A/57/175)

Draft resolutions	A/57/L.2/Rev.1 and Add.1 and A/57/468/Add.1, para. 3
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.10, 11 and 43
Resolution	57/7

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 39 (a))

Note by the Secretary-General on proposed revisions to programme 8 of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005: United Nations support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development (A/58/83) (items 121 and 122)

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/58/16, chap. III, sect. B, programme 8; and chap. IV, sect. B)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/254
Draft resolution	A/58/L.17/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.32-35 and 78
Resolution	58/233

(b) Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

This sub-item was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998, at the request of Namibia (A/53/231).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-third to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 53/92, 54/234, 55/217, 56/37, 57/2, 57/7 and 57/296).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to establish an open-ended ad hoc working group of the General Assembly to monitor the implementation of the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report of 1998 on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (resolution 54/234).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include a sub-item entitled "Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa" under a single agenda item on the development of Africa, entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support", beginning at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/296).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, recalling the report of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa (A/56/45), requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution, taking into account recent developments related to the cooperation of Africa with the international community on those matters (resolution 58/235). In accordance with General Assembly resolution 58/234, the Assembly held a plenary meeting on 7 April 2004 to commemorate the International Day of Reflection on the 1994 Genocide in Rwanda (resolution 58/234).

Document: Progress report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/235).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 39 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (A/58/352)

Draft resolutions	A/58/L.55 and Add.1 and A/58/L.56 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.32-35, 78 and 82
Resolutions	58/234 and 58/235

40. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fifty-second session (resolutions 52/167, 53/87, 54/192, 55/175, 56/127 and 57/155).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-ninth session a comprehensive and updated report on the safety and security situation of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel and on the implementation of the resolution, including the progress made by the Secretary-General in pursuing accountability and assessing responsibility for all individual security incidents involving United Nations and its associated personnel at all levels throughout the United Nations system, as well as an account of the measures taken by Governments and the United Nations to prevent and respond to such incidents (resolution 58/122).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/122).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 40)

Report of the Secretary-General on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel (A/58/344)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.47 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.37-39 and 75
Resolution	58/122

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the States members of the European Community (A/46/194). During that session, the Assembly adopted guiding principles and a framework for strengthening the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations system (resolution 46/182). The Assembly has considered the question annually since then (resolutions 46/182, 47/168, 48/57, 49/139 A, 50/57, 51/194, 52/168, 53/88, 54/95, 55/164, 56/107 and 57/153).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance" and its sub-items in the plenary (resolution 48/162, annex II).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform Governments regularly about the use of the Central

Emergency Revolving Fund and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the utilization of the Fund (resolution 57/153).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2004, on progress made in strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, including the implementation of and follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/5 of 15 July 2003 (resolution 58/114), A/59/93-E/2004/74.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 57/153 and 58/114).

Strengthening the effectiveness and coordination of international urban search and rescue assistance

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-ninth session a comprehensive, updated report with recommendations on progress in the improvement of efficiency and effectiveness in the provision of international urban search and rescue assistance, taking into account the extent of utilization of the Guidelines of the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (resolution 57/150).

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to examine ways to further improve the assessment of needs and responses and to enhance the availability of data regarding funding in response to natural disasters and to consider concrete recommendations to improve the international response to natural disasters, as necessary, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/25).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/25).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 21 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General

Strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/57/77-E/2002/63)

Emergency response to disasters (A/57/320)

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development (A/57/578)

Note by the Secretary-General on enhancing the functioning and utilization of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund (A/57/613)

Draft resolutions	A/57/L.60 and Add.1 and A/57/L.64 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.58, 59 and 75
Resolutions	57/150 and 57/153

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 40 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General

Strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/58/89-E/2003/85)

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development (A/58/434)

Draft resolutions	A/58/L.34 and Add.1 and A/58/L.39 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.37-39, 69 and 75
Resolutions	58/25 and 58/114

(b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-fourth to forty-eighth and fiftieth sessions (resolutions 44/168, 45/233, 46/142, 47/164, 48/202 and 50/58 D).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon the Government of Angola to continue to contribute to and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance; requested all countries and international, regional and subregional financial institutions to provide their support to the Government; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/102).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/102).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 21 (b))

Draft resolution	A/57/L.41 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.58 and 59
Resolution	57/102

Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and rehabilitation in Tajikistan

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-first to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 51/30 J, 52/169 I, 53/1 K, 54/96 A, 55/45 and 56/10).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General to continue to re-evaluate all United Nations humanitarian assistance activities in Tajikistan with a major focus on promoting self-reliance and sustainable development; and requested him to continue to monitor the humanitarian situation in Tajikistan and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/103).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/103).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 21 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/136
Draft resolution	A/57/L.42 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.58 and 59
Resolution	57/103

Assistance to Mozambique

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-first and forty-fifth sessions, in 1986 and 1990, and biennially thereafter (resolutions 41/197, 45/227, 47/42, 49/21 D, 51/30 D, 53/1 G and 55/167).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly, concerned at the unprecedented floods in Mozambique in 2000 and 2001, at the severe drought affecting Mozambique and other countries of southern Africa, resulting in famine and poverty, and at the aggravating effects of the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) pandemic, requested the Secretary-General to make all necessary arrangements to continue to mobilize and coordinate, with a view to supporting the efforts of the Government of Mozambique, humanitarian assistance from the specialized agencies, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and international assistance for the national reconstruction and development of Mozambique; and to report to it, for consideration at its fifty-ninth session, under the item on strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance, through the Economic and Social Council at the humanitarian segment of its substantive session in 2004, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/104).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/104).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 21 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/97-E/2002/76
Draft resolution	A/57/L.46 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.58 and 59
Resolution	57/104

Humanitarian assistance to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-fourth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 54/96 F, 55/169 and 56/101).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize the timely provision of international humanitarian and development assistance to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; and requested him to submit to it at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/148).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/148).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 21 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/174
Draft resolution	A/57/L.54 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.58 and 75
Resolution	57/148

Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fifth to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 45/232, 46/147, 47/154, 48/197, 49/21 E, 50/58 A, 51/30 B, 52/169 E, 53/1 I and 55/176).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged the Government of Liberia to provide an enabling environment for the promotion of socio-economic development and a culture of sustained peace in the country, including a commitment to upholding the rule of law, national reconciliation and human rights; urged the Government of Liberia, the United Nations system and all States to strengthen their commitment in responding to the humanitarian needs of the Liberian people; stressed the need for the Government to assist and protect the civilian population, including refugees and internally displaced persons, regardless of their origin; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/151).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/151).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 21 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/301
Draft resolution	A/57/L.62 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.58 and 75
Resolution	57/151

Emergency humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia

The General Assembly first considered this question at its fifty-seventh session, at which it called upon the international community to respond urgently and effectively to the unfolding humanitarian crisis; and called upon all development partners to stress the need to integrate relief efforts with recovery, asset protection and long-term development and to address the underlying structural causes of the recurring famine in Ethiopia (resolution 57/149).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, gravely concerned at the magnitude of the recurrent drought, welcomed the programme prepared by the Coalition for Food Security in Ethiopia, and encouraged the international community to support the Coalition in realizing its main objective, namely, breaking the cycle of food aid dependency within the next three to five years; further welcomed the initiative taken by the Secretary-General in appointing a Special Envoy for the Humanitarian Crisis in the Horn of Africa, with the objective of

mobilizing resources for relief support as well as the sustainable development of the affected areas; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/24).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/24).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 40 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/224
Draft resolution	A/58/L.22 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.37-39 and 69
Resolution	58/24

Emergency humanitarian assistance to Malawi

The General Assembly first considered this question at its fifty-eighth session. At that session, it welcomed the positive role of the Government of Malawi in the relief operations, in particular the close coordination between the United Nations system and the Government; welcomed the launching by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat of the humanitarian appeal for Malawi on 18 November 2003; emphasized the importance of enhanced international cooperation to assist Malawi in its efforts to build capacity and to predict, prepare for and respond to natural disasters; urged the international community to continue to support the efforts of Malawi to fight the HIV/AIDS pandemic, poverty and malnutrition in order to increase its capacity to cope during natural disasters; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/26).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/26).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 40 (b))

Draft resolution	A/58/L.35 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.37-39 and 69
Resolution	58/26

Assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-third session, in 1988, at which it adopted a resolution entitled "Emergency assistance to Somalia" under the item entitled "Special economic and disaster relief assistance" (resolution 43/206). The Assembly has continued its consideration of the question annually (resolutions 44/178, 45/229, 46/176, 47/160, 48/201, 49/21 L, 50/58 G, 51/30 G, 52/169 L, 53/1 M, 54/96 D, 55/168, 56/106 and 57/154).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, noting with serious concern that the current four-year drought in Somalia threatened the lives of Somali nomads as well as livestock, reiterated its firm support for the national reconciliation process

sponsored by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, and in particular for the ongoing peace conference in Kenya and the efforts of the Facilitation Committee; called upon all Somali parties to respect the security and safety of the personnel of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations; and requested the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation in Somalia, to take all necessary and practicable measures for the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/115).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/115).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 40 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/133
Draft resolution	A/58/L.40 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.37-39 and 75
Resolution	58/115

Special emergency economic assistance for the recovery and the development of the Comoros

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-first and fifty-third sessions (resolutions 51/30 F and 53/1 F).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the recommendations contained in the statement signed by the Friends of the Comoros in Paris on 29 October 2003 and the declaration of the Indian Ocean Commission issued in Moroni on 30 October 2003; urged the Government of the Comoros to pursue the efforts under way, to accelerate the organization of legislative elections and to establish the remaining national institutions as stipulated by the Constitution; requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with all relevant United Nations departments and specialized agencies, as well as international organizations already working in the Comoros, to gather relevant information and assess the needs of the country and the possible assistance from the international community; and also requested him to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/120).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/120).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 40 (b))

Draft resolution	A/58/L.45 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.37-39 and 75
Resolution	58/120

Special assistance for the economic recovery and reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-second to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 52/169 A, 53/1 L, 54/96 B, 55/166, 56/100 and 57/146).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the conclusion of the Global and All-Inclusive Agreement on the Transition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, signed in Pretoria on 17 December 2002 and the subsequent establishment of the Government of National Unity and Transition, and encouraged the effective establishment of all transitional institutions; also welcomed the Declaration of Principles on Good-Neighbourly Relations and Cooperation between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda; strongly condemned the acts of violence systematically perpetrated against civilians, including the massacres, as well as other atrocities and violations of international humanitarian law and human rights; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the actions taken pursuant to the resolution (resolution 58/123).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/123).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 40 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/273
Draft resolution	A/58/L.31/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.37-39 and 75
Resolution	58/123

(c) Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify, in coordination with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, their efforts in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It also urged those agencies and organizations to consult and cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in establishing concrete projects to improve the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people.

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-third to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 33/147, 34/133, 35/111, 36/70, 37/134, 38/145, 39/224, 40/170, 41/181, 42/166, 43/178, 44/235, 45/183, 46/201, 47/170, 48/213, 49/21 N, 50/58 H, 51/150, 52/170, 53/89, 54/116, 55/173, 56/111 and 57/147).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, welcoming the endorsement by the Security Council, in its resolution 1515 (2003), of the performance-based road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and stressing the need for its implementation and compliance with its provisions, and also stressing the need for the full engagement of the United Nations in the process of building Palestinian institutions and in providing broad assistance to the Palestinian people, stressed the importance of the work of the United Nations Special

Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the PLO and the Palestinian Authority; suggested the convening in 2004 of a United Nations-sponsored seminar on assistance to the Palestinian people; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution, containing an assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people as well as of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them (resolution 58/113).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/113), A/59/121-E/2004/88.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 40 (e))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/88-E/2003/84 and Corr.1
Draft resolution	A/58/L.33/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.37-39 and 75
Resolution	58/113

(d) Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

The General Assembly considered this question at its fiftieth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 50/88 A, 51/195 A, 52/211 A, 53/203 B, 54/189 B, 55/174 B, 56/220 B and 57/113 B) in conjunction with the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security" (see item 27 above).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly convened, on 18 November 2002, an open-ended panel on Afghanistan on the theme "Afghanistan: one year later" (resolution 57/8).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly stressed the coordinating role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan in ensuring a seamless transition from humanitarian relief to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan; urged the international community to participate in and financially contribute to those rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, and encouraged the channelling of such assistance through the national development budget of the Afghan Transitional Administration and to focus on building the capacity of Afghans; urged the Transitional Administration and local authorities to ensure the safety, security and free movement of all United Nations and humanitarian personnel; reminded all Afghan groups of their commitment to the Bonn Agreement, and called upon them to respect fully the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all; emphasized the necessity of investigating allegations of violations and of bringing the perpetrators to justice; called upon the international community to assist the Transitional Administration with the process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and the verification efforts of the international observer group; called upon the Transitional Administration to provide Afghan children with educational and health facilities, recognizing the special needs of girls, and to create the conditions, with the support of the international community, for the

voluntary and safe return of Afghan refugees and internally displaced persons; urged donors to fulfil promptly funding commitments and to provide additional resources; urgently appealed to all States, the United Nations system and international and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide, in close collaboration with the Transitional Administration and Afghan civil society, all possible humanitarian, financial, technical and material assistance for the Afghan population; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/27 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/27 B) (to be issued also under item 28 in conjunction with resolution 58/27 A).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 28 and 40 (f))

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/58/616 and A/58/742-S/2004/230
Draft resolution	A/58/L.32 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.37-39, 69 and 70
Resolution	58/27 B

41. Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children

The item entitled "Special session of the General Assembly in 2001 for follow-up to the World Summit for Children" was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the Assembly, in 1996 pursuant to its resolution 51/186, adopted under the item entitled "Operational activities for development". At its fifty-third to fifty-seventh sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 53/193, 54/93, 55/26 and 56/222 and decisions 57/537 and 57/551).

At its twenty-seventh special session, held from 8 to 10 May 2002, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "A world fit for children", in which it requested the Secretary-General to report regularly on progress made in implementing the Plan of Action included in the annex to the resolution (resolution S-27/2).

At its fifty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children" the General Assembly took note of the initial progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and the Plan of Action by Governments; requested the Secretary-General to continue to report regularly to the Assembly on the progress made in implementing the Declaration and the Plan of Action; and decided to convene a commemorative plenary meeting in 2007, on a date to be decided at its sixtieth session (resolution 58/282).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/282).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 41)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/333
Draft resolution	A/58/L.58

A/59/100

Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.39, 40 and 80
Resolution	58/282

42. The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order

This item was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Guyana (A/55/229). At that session, the General Assembly noted with interest the proposal regarding a new global human order and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and of the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system on that issue and to prepare a report thereon for consideration by the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 55/48).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly called for further elaboration of the proposal regarding a new global human order and invited Member States and other stakeholders to submit proposals for consideration by the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 57/12).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General transmitting proposals by Member States (resolution 57/12).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 30)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/215
Draft resolution	A/57/L.10 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.43 and 50
Resolution	57/12

43. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 1980, at a high level, in order to assess the progress made in the various forums of the United Nations system in the establishment of the new international economic order and, on the basis of that assessment, to take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic cooperation, including the adoption of the new international development strategy for the 1980s (resolution 32/174). At its thirty-fourth, eleventh special and thirty-fifth to fortieth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 34/139 and decisions S-11/24, 35/443, 35/454, 36/461, 37/438, 38/448 A and B, 39/454 A and B and 40/459).

At its forty-first to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 41/467, 42/458, 43/457, 44/459, 45/435, 46/443, 47/465, 48/437, 49/474, 50/468, 51/452, 52/434, 53/429, 54/428, 55/434, 56/453, 57/522 and 58/528).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 45)

Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.75
Decision	58/528

45. Follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS[b]

The question entitled "Review of the problem of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in all its aspects" was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Ukraine and Zimbabwe (A/54/238). At that session, the Assembly decided to convene a special session of the General Assembly for three days to review and address the problem of HIV/AIDS in all its aspects and to coordinate and intensify international efforts to combat it (resolution 54/283).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly convened the special session from 25 to 27 June 2001 (resolution 55/13).

At its twenty-sixth special session, the General Assembly adopted a Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (resolution S-26/2, annex).

At its fifty-eighth session, in accordance with resolutions 57/299 and 57/308, the General Assembly convened a day of high-level plenary meetings on 22 September 2003, devoted to the follow-up to the outcome of the special session and the implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS. A high-level informal interactive panel discussion was held in parallel with the afternoon plenary meeting.

At the same session, noting with concern that, at the current rate of implementation and fulfilment of commitments, many countries were unlikely to meet the targets for 2005, the General Assembly decided to hold another high-level meeting in 2005 to review the progress achieved in realizing the commitments set out in the Declaration of Commitment (resolution 58/236).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/236).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 47)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/184
Draft resolution	A/58/L.54
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.3-6 and 78
Resolution	58/236

46. Information and communication technologies for development[c]

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2002, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", the General Assembly decided, on the proposal of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Venezuela, to convene a meeting of the Assembly devoted to bridging the digital divide and promoting digital opportunities in the emerging information society during that session and to organize, parallel to the plenary meetings, separate informal panels (see A/57/280). It further decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Information and communication technologies for development" (resolution 56/258).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to work closely with organizations of the United Nations system and with the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force to develop a comprehensive information and communication technologies strategy for the United Nations system (resolution 57/295).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly considered a progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 57/295. The Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 58/565).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 8 and 49)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/568
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.71 and 79
Decision	58/565

47. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields[b]

At its substantive session of 2001, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly examine how best to address the reviews of the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s, including their format and periodicity (Council resolution 2001/21).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/211).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended ad hoc working group, under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly, that would produce concrete recommendations to ensure an integrated and coordinated follow-up to the outcomes of the United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields (resolution 57/270 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly elaborated on the roles of Member States and various intergovernmental organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant stakeholders, in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations

conferences and summits in the economic and social fields; and decided to continue to explore ways and means for improving the work of the Second and Third Committees (resolution 57/270 B).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to convene in New York in 2005, at the commencement of its sixtieth session, a high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly with the participation of heads of State and Government, on dates to be decided by the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session; also decided that that major event would undertake a comprehensive review of the progress made in the fulfilment of all the commitments contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and of the progress made in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes and commitments of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, on the basis of a comprehensive report to be submitted by the Secretary-General; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on suggested modalities, format and organization of the major event for consideration and a final decision by the Assembly, taking into account the open-ended consultations to be carried out by the President of the Assembly (resolution 58/291). (See also item 57 below.)

Documents:

(a) Comprehensive report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/291);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on modalities, format and organization of the high-level plenary meeting (resolution 58/291).

Commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly endorsed the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, adopted in Cairo on 13 September 1994, and affirmed that, in the implementation of the Programme of Action, Governments should commit themselves at the highest political level to achieving its goals and objectives (resolution 49/128).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session from 30 June to 2 July 1999 in order to review and appraise the implementation of the Programme of Action (resolution 52/188). At its fifty-third session, it reaffirmed that decision (resolution 53/183).

At its twenty-first special session, in 1999, the General Assembly adopted Key Actions for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (resolution S-21/2, annex).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to devote one day during its fifty-ninth session to the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (decision 58/529).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 50)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/359
Draft decision	A/58/L.29
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.40-42 and 75
Decision	58/529

48. 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

The item entitled "2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Africa" was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, at the request of Togo (A/55/240 and Add.1). At the same session, the Assembly proclaimed the period 2001-2010 the Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa (resolution 55/284).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to conduct in 2005 an evaluation of the measures taken and progress made towards the achievement of the mid-term targets, the means of implementation provided by the international community in that regard and the overall goals of the Decade (resolution 57/294).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly recognized the importance of the development of effective vaccines and new medicines to prevent and treat malaria, and the need for further research; requested the Secretary-General to conduct in 2005 an evaluation of progress made towards achieving the mid-term targets set by the Assembly and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixtieth session; and also requested him to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/237).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/237).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 51)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/136 and Corr.1
Draft resolution	A/58/L.53 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.41 and 78
Resolution	58/237

49. Sport for peace and development: International Year of Sport and Physical Education

The item entitled "International Year of Sport and Physical Education" was included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly at the request of Tunisia (A/58/142) as sub-item (b) of the item entitled "Sport for peace and development" (decision 58/503).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly encouraged the United Nations to develop strategic partnerships with the range of stakeholders involved in sport, in

order to assist in the implementation of sport for development programmes; invited Governments to accelerate the elaboration of an international anti-doping convention in all sports activities; decided to proclaim 2005 the International Year of Sport and Physical Education, as a means to promote education, health, development and peace; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution and on the preparation of events at the national and international levels to celebrate the year 2005 (resolution 58/5).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/5).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 23 (b))

Draft resolution	A/58/L.2 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.52
Resolution	58/5

50. Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion

The question entitled "Elimination of coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion" was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1996, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/51/193). At that session, the Assembly called for the immediate repeal of unilateral extraterritorial laws that imposed sanctions on companies and nationals of other States, and called upon all States not to recognize unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures or legislative acts imposed by any State (resolution 51/22).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item until its fifty-third session (decision 52/413). The Assembly considered the question at its fifty-third and fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 53/10 and 55/6).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to include an item entitled "Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion" in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session and to continue to consider the item at odd-numbered sessions, thereby correcting paragraph 11 of the annex to resolution 55/285 (decision 56/455).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly expressed its deep concern at the negative impact of unilaterally imposed extraterritorial coercive economic measures on trade and financial and economic cooperation because they were contrary to recognized principles of international law and posed serious obstacles to the freedom of trade and the free flow of capital at the regional and international levels; reiterated its call for the repeal of unilateral extraterritorial laws that imposed coercive economic measures contrary to international law on corporations and nationals of other States; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/5).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/5).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda items 59 and 60)

Letter dated 10 December 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/56/704)

Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.91
Decision	56/455

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 31)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/179 and Add.1 and Corr.1
Draft resolution	A/57/L.4
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.31
Resolution	57/5

51. Oceans and the law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force on 16 November 1994, one year after the deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession. As at 1 April 2004, 144 States and 1 entity, the European Community, had deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.

The Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention was adopted before the entry into force of the Convention, on 28 July 1994 (see resolution 48/263), and entered into force on 28 July 1996, 30 days after the date on which 40 States had established their consent to be bound by the Convention in accordance with the conditions established by article 6 of the Agreement. The Agreement is to be interpreted and applied together with the Convention as a single instrument. As at 1 April 2004, 116 States and 1 entity, the European Community, were parties to the Agreement. The States that ratify or accede to the Convention after the entry into force of the Agreement automatically become parties to the Agreement. The States that ratified or acceded to the Convention before the Agreement entered into force did not automatically become parties to the Agreement.

In addition, as at 1 April 2004, 51 States had deposited their instruments of ratification of or accession to another implementing agreement — the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. The Agreement entered into force on 11 December 2001, 30 days after the deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification or accession.

Since 1984 the General Assembly has considered developments pertaining to the Convention as well as those relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18, 44/26, 45/145, 46/78, 47/65, 48/28, 49/28 and 50/23) and then under the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 51/34, 52/26, 53/32, 54/31, 54/33, 55/7, 56/12, 57/141 and 58/240). The Assembly has also considered a number

of fisheries-related issues initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 46/215, 49/116, 49/118, 50/24 and 50/25) and then under the item "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 51/35, 51/36, 52/28, 52/29, 53/33, 54/32, 55/8, 56/13, 57/142, 57/143 and 58/14).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 52 (a) and (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/65 and Add.1
Draft resolution	A/58/L.19 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.63, 64 and 79
Resolutions	58/240 and 58/14

(a) **Oceans and the law of the sea**

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation and consultation with relevant agencies, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, to prepare and disseminate to States a comprehensive elaboration of the duties and obligations of flag States, including the potential consequences for non-compliance prescribed in the relevant international instruments; also requested the Secretary-General to cooperate and liaise with the relevant global and regional bodies and to submit an addendum to his annual report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, describing the threats and risks to vulnerable marine ecosystems and biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction as well as details on any conservation and management measures in place at the global, regional, subregional or national levels addressing those issues (resolution 58/240, sect. X). The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene a group of experts, prepare a draft document, convene an international workshop and an intergovernmental meeting in order to establish the regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects, by 2004 in close collaboration with Member States, relevant organizations and agencies and programmes of the United Nations system and other competent intergovernmental organizations, and relevant non-governmental organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the development of the regular process (resolution 58/240, sect. XII). The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution, including other developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, in connection with his annual comprehensive report on oceans and the law of the sea (resolution 58/240, sect. XVII).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea (resolution 58/240, sects. X and XVII), A/59/62 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: Consultative Group on Flag State Implementation (resolutions 58/240 and 58/14), A/59/63;

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on a regular process for the global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socio-economic aspects (resolution 58/240, sect. XII), A/59/126;

(d) Report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea at its fifth meeting (resolutions 54/33 and 57/141), A/59/122.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 52 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Oceans and the law of the sea (A/58/65 and Add.1)

A regular process for the global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment: proposals on modalities (A/58/423)

Letter dated 9 June 2003 from the Co-Chairpersons of the Consultative Process addressed to the President of the General Assembly submitting the report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (A/58/95)

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/58/16, chap. III, sect. C.2)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.19 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.63, 64 and 79
Resolution	58/240

(b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and in consultation with States, regional and subregional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and other relevant organizations, to include in his next report concerning fisheries a section outlining current risks to the marine biodiversity of vulnerable marine ecosystems, including, but not limited to, seamounts, coral reefs, including cold water reefs and certain underwater features, related to fishing activities, as well as detailing any conservation and management measures in place at the global, regional, subregional or national levels addressing those issues; decided to establish an Assistance Fund under Part VII of the Agreement to assist developing States parties in the implementation of the Agreement, to be administered by FAO, which should act as the implementing office for the Fund, in collaboration with the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the sub-item (resolution 58/14).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/14).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 25 (b) and (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/459
Draft resolutions	A/57/L.49 and Add.1 and A/57/L.50 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.71, 72 and 74
Resolutions	57/142 and 57/143

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 52 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/215
Draft resolution	A/58/L.18 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.63 and 64
Resolution	58/14

52. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

The International Tribunal for Rwanda was established on 8 November 1994 by the Security Council in its resolution 955 (1994), to which the statute of the Tribunal was annexed. Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995.

Under article 32 of the statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its fifty-first and subsequent sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to seventh annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 51/410, 52/412, 53/413, 54/414, 55/412, 56/409 and 57/509).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the eighth annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 (decision 58/504).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the ninth annual report of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 53)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the eighth annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (A/58/140-S/2003/707)

Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.27
Decision	58/504

53. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The Security Council established the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia by its resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993. Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994.

In accordance with article 34 of the statute of the International Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its forty-ninth and subsequent sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to ninth annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 49/410, 50/408, 51/409, 52/408, 53/416, 54/413, 55/413, 56/408 and 57/508).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the tenth annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 August 2002 to 31 July 2003 (decision 58/505).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the eleventh annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 54)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the tenth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/58/297-S/2003/829 and Corr.1)	
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.27
Decision	58/505

54. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly[g]

This item, which was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, had originally been proposed for inclusion in the draft agenda of that session by the President of the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (see decision 45/461).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth, fifty-second, fifty-third and fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 46/77, 47/233, 48/264 and 55/285 and decisions 52/479 and 53/491).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decision 54/491).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to cluster, biennialize or triennialize a number of agenda items (resolution 55/285).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly amended rules 30, 31 and 99 of its rules of procedure concerning the election of the President and the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly, as well as the election of the Chairmen and other officers of the Main Committees of the Assembly (resolution 56/509). At its fifty-eighth

session, the Assembly decided that the full Bureaux of the Main Committees should be elected three months in advance of the next session (resolution 58/126, annex, sect. B) (see items 1 and 4 to 6).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly amended rule 1 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly concerning the opening date of its regular session and also decided on the opening date and duration of the general debate (see items 1 and 9) (resolution 57/301).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted a number of measures to enhance the authority and role of the General Assembly, including inviting the Security Council to submit periodically special subject-oriented reports to the Assembly on issues of current international concern; the Presidents of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council to meet together periodically with a view to ensuring increased cooperation, coordination and complementarity of the work programmes of the three organs; the President-elect of the Assembly, after taking into account the views provided by Member States and following consultations with the incumbent President and the Secretary-General, to suggest an issue, or issues, of global concern upon which Member States would be invited to comment during the general debate at the forthcoming session of the Assembly; and decided that the work and decisions of the Assembly should be better publicized (resolution 58/126, annex, sect. A). The Assembly also recommended measures to improve its working methods (ibid., sect. B).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 55)

Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.76
Draft resolution	A/58/L.49/Rev.1
Resolution	58/126

55. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters[6]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Guyana, India, Maldives, Nepal, Nigeria and Sri Lanka (A/34/246). At that session, the Assembly decided to transmit to its thirty-fifth session the draft resolution submitted at the thirty-fourth session and related documents (decision 34/431).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 35/453, 36/460, 37/450, 38/454, 39/455, 40/460, 41/469, 42/459, 43/458, 44/460, 45/421 and 46/418).

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session their comments on a possible review of the membership of the Council (resolution 47/62).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly established the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters Related to the Security Council, and requested the Working Group to submit a report on the progress of its work to the Assembly before the end of that session (resolution 48/26).

At its forty-eighth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided that the Open-ended Working Group should continue its work and submit a report to the Assembly before the end of the following session (decisions 48/498, 49/499, 50/489, 51/476, 52/490, 53/487, 54/488, 55/503, 56/477 and 57/591).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly had determined not to adopt any resolution or decision on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters without the affirmative vote of at least two thirds of the Members of the General Assembly (resolution 53/30).

At the fifty-eighth session, the Working Group was chaired by the President of the General Assembly, Julian R. Hunte (Saint Lucia). On 19 February 2004, the Permanent Representative of Ecuador, Luis Gallegos Chiriboga, was reappointed Vice-Chairperson, and the Permanent Representative of Liechtenstein, Christian Wenaweser, was appointed Vice-Chairperson of the Working Group.

Document: Report of the Open-ended Working Group: Supplement No. 47 (A/58/47).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 56)

Report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters related to the Security Council: Supplement No. 47 (A/58/47)

Plenary meetings A/58/PV.30, 31, 35 and 36

56. Strengthening of the United Nations system[7]

At its resumed forty-ninth session, in September 1995, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization", the General Assembly decided to establish the Open-ended High-level Working Group on the Strengthening of the United Nations System and to include an item entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations system" in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session (resolution 49/252).

The Working Group met during the fiftieth and fifty-first sessions of the General Assembly. The Assembly adopted the recommendations of the Working Group and decided that the Working Group had completed its work as mandated in resolution 49/252 (resolution 51/241).

Following the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of its decision 1996/267, by which the Council recommended that the General Assembly examine the question of participation of non-governmental organizations in all areas of the United Nations, the Assembly, at its fifty-second session, requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for consideration and action by the Assembly at its fifty-third

session, a report on arrangements and practices for the interaction of non-governmental organizations in all activities of the United Nations system (decision 52/453).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of this item at its fifty-third to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 55/14, 55/285 and 57/300 and decisions 53/452, 54/490, 56/455 and 56/479).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on a trial basis, for submission to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, a strategic framework to replace the current four-year medium-term plan, which would comprise in one document a plan outline, reflecting the longer-term objectives of the Organization, and a biennial programme plan, to cover two years; requested the Secretary-General to include in the introduction of the budget fascicles information on the new and/or revised mandates approved by the Assembly subsequent to the adoption of the biennial programme plan; requested the Committee for Programme and Coordination to submit, at its forty-fourth session, proposals on enhancing its role in monitoring and evaluation as well as recommendations on improving its effectiveness (resolution 58/269).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/269).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 59)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Intergovernmental review of the medium-term plan and the programme budget (A/57/786)

Questions relating to information (A/58/175)

Status of implementation of actions described in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change" (A/58/351)

Review of technical cooperation in the United Nations (A/58/382)

Improvements to the current process of planning and budgeting (A/58/395 and Corr.1)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

Transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of the United Nations budgetary process (A/58/375)

Improvements to the current process of planning and budgeting (A/58/600)

Transmitting the report of the Panel of Eminent Persons on United Nations – Civil Society Relations (A/58/817 and Corr.1)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: Supplement No. 7A (A/58/7/Add.5) and A/58/610

Summary records	A/C.5/58/SR.13, 18, 23, 24 and 30
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/58/587
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.43-46, 50 and 79
Resolution	58/269

A/59/100

57. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit[b]

The item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit" was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Algeria, Finland, Namibia, Poland, Singapore and Venezuela (A/55/235).

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly decided to designate its fifty-fifth session "The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations" and decided to convene as part of that Assembly a Millennium Summit of the United Nations for a limited number of days (resolution 53/202).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2), and requested the Secretary-General urgently to prepare a long-term "road map" towards the implementation of the Millennium Declaration within the United Nations system (resolution 55/162).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration" (A/56/326) and requested the Secretary-General to prepare an annual report and a comprehensive report every five years on progress achieved by the United Nations system and Member States towards implementing the Millennium Declaration, drawing upon the "road map" and in accordance with resolution 55/162 (resolution 56/95).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to consider, at its fifty-eighth session, convening a high-level plenary meeting during its sixtieth session on the review of the implementation of the Millennium Declaration and consideration of the quinquennial comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved towards implementing the Millennium Declaration (resolution 57/144). The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to study ways and means to promote a more comprehensive and coherent response to the global threats and challenges of the twenty-first century (resolution 57/145).

Enhancing capacity-building in global public health

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly noting with concern the deleterious impact on humankind of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other major infectious diseases and epidemics, and the heavy disease burden borne by poor people, especially in developing countries, requested the Secretary-General to include observations on the issue of enhancing capacity-building in global public health in his report on the follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit of the United Nations to be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/3).

The General Assembly also welcomed the establishment by the Secretary-General of the High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change to make recommendations for the elements of a collective action, and expressed its readiness to consider as a matter of priority at its fifty-ninth session the recommendations of the Secretary-General thereon (resolution 58/16).

The General Assembly decided to convene in New York in 2005, at the commencement of its sixtieth session, a high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly with the participation of heads of State and Government, on dates to be decided by

the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session; also decided that that major event would undertake a comprehensive review of the progress made in the fulfilment of all the commitments contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and of the progress made in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes and commitments of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, on the basis of a comprehensive report to be submitted by the Secretary-General; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on suggested modalities, format and organization of the major event for consideration and a final decision by the Assembly, taking into account the open-ended consultations to be carried out by the President of the Assembly (resolution 58/291). (See also item 47 above.)

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolutions 56/95 and 58/3);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/291);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change (resolution 58/16);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/16).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 60)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/58/323)

Draft resolutions	A/58/L.5 and Add.1, A/58/L.7/Rev.1 and Add.1 and A/58/L.8/Rev.1 (items 50 and 60)
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.43, 68 and 86
Resolutions	58/3, 58/16 and 58/291 (items 50 and 60)

58. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations

At its fifty-fifth session, in 2001, the General Assembly decided that all cooperation items should be clustered under an item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations" and individual cooperation items should become sub-items of that item; the cooperation item should be biennialized, starting at the fifty-seventh session, and should appear in the agenda of the Assembly thereafter at odd-numbered sessions; and any resolution under individual sub-items should remain separate (resolution 55/285).

Document: Consolidated report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 55/285 and 58/316, annex, sect. D, para. 4 (m)).

(a) Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union

The question of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was first considered by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2011 (XX)).

At the twenty-first, twenty-fourth and twenty-sixth sessions, the question of cooperation between the two organizations continued to be considered by the General Assembly, but it was focused on specific areas (resolutions 2193 (XXI), 2505 (XXIV) and 2863 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh to fifty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly considered the question annually in the broader context of cooperation between OAU, now the African Union, on the one hand, and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system on the other (resolutions 2962 (XXVII), 3066 (XXVIII), 3280 (XXIX), 3412 (XXX), 31/13, 32/19, 33/27, 34/21, 35/117, 36/80, 37/15, 38/5, 39/8, 40/20, 41/8, 42/9, 43/12, 44/17, 45/13, 46/20, 47/148, 48/25, 49/64, 50/158, 51/151, 52/20, 53/91, 54/94, 55/218 and 56/48).

At the fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the continuing participation of the African Union and its specialized agencies in the work of the United Nations; requested the United Nations system to intensify its assistance to the African Union, as appropriate; requested the United Nations system to cooperate with the African Union and its member States in the implementation of appropriate policies for the promotion of the culture of democracy, good governance, respect for human rights and the rule of law, and the strengthening of democratic institutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (57/48).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/48).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 22 (m))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/351 and Corr.1
Draft resolution	A/57/L.39 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.53-56
Resolution	57/48

(b) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization

The item entitled "Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 25 Member States (A/36/191 and Add.1 and 2). At that session the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to carry out consultations with the Secretary-General of the Committee with a view to further strengthening the cooperation between the two organizations and widening the scope of that cooperation (resolution 36/38).

The General Assembly considered this item annually at its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions (resolutions 36/38, 37/8, 38/37, 39/47, 40/60 and 41/5) and biennially since its forty-first session (resolutions 43/1, 45/4, 47/6, 49/8, 51/11, 53/14 and 55/4).

By a circular letter dated 5 July 2001, the Secretary-General of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization announced the decision to change its name from the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization in accordance with its resolution RES/40/ORG 3 of 24 June 2001.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the initiative and efforts the Consultative Organization had undertaken to promote the objectives and principles set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, including wider acceptance of treaties deposited with the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on cooperation between the United Nations and the Consultative Organization (resolution 57/36).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/36).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 22 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/122
Draft resolution	A/57/L.18 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.53-56
Resolution	57/36

(c) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of South-East Asian Nations

The question entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of South-East Asian Nations" was included as an additional sub-item in the agenda of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 2002, at the request of Cambodia on behalf of the 10 members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (A/57/233).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly encouraged both the Association of South-East Asian Nations and the United Nations to increase contacts and to further identify areas of cooperation, as appropriate; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/35).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/35).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 22 (s))

Draft resolution	A/57/L.16 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.53-56
Resolution	57/35

(d) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization

The Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization was granted observer status in the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, in 1999 (resolution 54/5).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 55/211).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to continue to consult with the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization with a view to promoting cooperation and coordination between the two secretariats; invited the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to cooperate with the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization in order to continue consultations and programmes with the organization and its associated institutions for the attainment of their objectives; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/34).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/34).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 22 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/87
Draft resolution	A/57/L.11 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.53-56
Resolution	57/34

(e) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

This question was included as an additional item in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, at the request of 12 Member States (A/49/238).

Since then, the Assembly has considered the question biennially (resolutions 49/141, 51/16, 53/17 and 55/17).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to continue to promote and expand cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community in order to increase the capacity of the two organizations to attain their objectives; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to initiate, maintain and increase consultations and programmes with the Caribbean Community and its associated institutions in the attainment of their objectives, with special attention to the areas and issues identified at the second general meeting between representatives of the United Nations system and the Caribbean Community and its associate institutions (see A/55/215, annex); and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/41).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/41).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 22 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/254
Draft resolution	A/57/L.26 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.53-56
Resolution	57/41

(f) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe

On 15 December 1951, the Council of Europe and the Secretariat of the United Nations signed an Agreement and on 19 November 1971 updated it through the Arrangement on Cooperation and Liaison between the secretariats of the United Nations and the Council of Europe. The two organizations have continued to cooperate on the aforementioned Agreement and Arrangement.

The item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe" was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Italy (A/55/19).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 56/43).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue exploring, with the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, possibilities for further enhancement of cooperation, information exchange and coordination between the United Nations and the Council; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on cooperation between the two organizations in implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/156).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/156).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 22 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/225
Draft resolution	A/57/L.23/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.53-56 and 75
Resolution	57/156

(g) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States

This question was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Equatorial Guinea (A/55/233).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 55/22 and 56/39).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the international community, in the light of the statement by the President of the Security Council of 31 October 2002 on the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations system and the Central African region in the maintenance of peace and security, to consider supporting the Community in the area of economic integration and the implementation of its peace and security programmes, in particular the effective establishment of the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa and the Central African Early Warning System; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/40).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/40).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 22 (e))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/266 and Add.1
Draft resolution	A/57/L.25 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.53-56
Resolution	57/40

(h) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization

The Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) was granted observer status in the General Assembly at the forty-eighth session, in 1993 (resolution 48/2). The Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 50/1, 51/21, 52/19, 53/15, 54/100, 55/42 and 56/44).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly expressed satisfaction at the enhanced pace of mutually beneficial interaction between the United Nations and ECO; invited the United Nations system, its relevant bodies and the international community to continue to provide technical assistance, as appropriate, to the States members of ECO and to its secretariat; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/38).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/38).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 22 (f))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/119
Draft resolution	A/57/L.22 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.53-56
Resolution	57/38

(i) Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie

The item entitled "Observer status for the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation in the General Assembly" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of 21 Governments (A/33/242). The Agency was granted observer status in the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 33/18).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fiftieth, fifty-second, fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 50/3, 52/2, 54/25 and 56/45).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided that the International Organization of la Francophonie would participate, in the capacity of observer, in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs, instead of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (decision 53/453).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take the necessary steps, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the International Organization of la Francophonie, to continue to promote cooperation between the two organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/43).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/43).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 22 (g))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/358
Draft resolution	A/57/L.29 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.53-56
Resolution	57/43

(j) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, at the request of Senegal (A/50/141 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1-3).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 50/15, 51/7, 52/7, 53/13, 54/12, 55/19 and 56/46).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the Inter-Parliamentary Union to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer (resolution 57/32). The Assembly further welcomed the efforts made by the Union to provide for a greater parliamentary contribution and enhanced support to the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to implement the resolution and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the various aspects of cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (resolution 57/47).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/47).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 22 (h))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/375
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/57/574
Draft resolution	A/57/L.38 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.53-56
Resolutions	57/32 and 57/47

(k) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of Bolivia, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay (A/42/192 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-second to fiftieth, fifty-second, fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 42/12, 43/5, 44/4, 45/5, 46/12, 47/13, 48/22, 49/6, 50/14, 52/3, 54/8 and 56/98).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to continue deepening its coordination and mutual support activities with the Latin American Economic System; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their support for, and cooperation in the activities of, the Latin American Economic System; reiterated its request to both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System to assess the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/39).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/39).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 22 (i))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/128
Draft resolution	A/57/L.24 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.53-56
Resolution	57/39

(l) Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Algeria (A/36/196). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 477 (V), in which it requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States (LAS) to attend sessions of the General Assembly as an observer, and decided

to invite the League to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and of its subsidiary organs as an observer (resolution 36/24).

At its thirty-seventh to fifty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/17, 38/6, 39/9, 40/5, 41/4, 42/5, 43/3, 44/7, 45/82, 46/24, 47/12, 48/21, 49/14, 50/16, 51/20, 52/5, 53/8, 54/9, 55/10 and 56/40).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and LAS and its specialized organizations; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of LAS, to encourage periodic consultation between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and of the General Secretariat of LAS in order to review and strengthen coordination mechanisms; reaffirmed the importance of holding the next general meeting on cooperation between representatives of the secretariats of the organizations of the United Nations system and of the General Secretariat of LAS and its specialized organizations during 2003; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/46).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/46).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 22 (j))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/386
Draft resolution	A/57/L.32
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.53-56
Resolution	57/46

(m) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

This question was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1997, at the request of the Netherlands (A/51/238). At that session, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to take steps to conclude with the Director-General of the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons an agreement between the United Nations and the organization to regulate the relationship between the two organizations, to be applied provisionally upon signature, pending the completion of procedures necessary for its entry into force, and to present the negotiated draft relationship agreement to the General Assembly for its approval (resolution 51/230).

At its fifty-fifth session, at the request of the Netherlands (A/55/234), the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of that session an additional item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons" (see A/55/PV.35). On 17 October 2000, the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons signed the Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (A/55/988, annex), which was approved by

the General Assembly (resolution 55/283, annex). At its fifty-sixth session, the Assembly welcomed the entry into force of the Agreement (resolution 56/42).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the annual report for 2001 of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons submitted by its Director-General (A/57/576) (resolution 57/45).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report for 2003 of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (resolution 57/45).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 22 (k))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons for the year 2001 (A/57/576)

Draft resolution	A/57/L.31 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.53-56
Resolution	57/45

(n) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

The question entitled "Coordination of the activities of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe" was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1992, at the request of Czechoslovakia (A/47/192). The Conference was granted observer status in the Assembly at the forty-eighth session (resolution 48/5).

At the Budapest Summit Meeting in December 1994, the participating States decided to change the name, with effect from 1 January 1995, from Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-ninth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 49/13, 50/87, 51/57, 52/20, 53/85, 54/117, 55/179 and 56/216).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the further improvement of cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and its agencies and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/298).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/298).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 22 (l))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/217
Draft resolution	A/57/L.72 and Add.1

Amendment	A/57/L.73
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.53-56 and 79
Resolution	57/298

(o) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of 12 Member States (A/42/191 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-second and forty-third sessions, and biennially thereafter (resolutions 42/11, 43/4, 45/10, 47/11, 49/5, 51/4, 53/9 and 55/15).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that the Organization of American States (OAS) Special Mission for Strengthening Democracy in Haiti had commenced operations in 2002 and that the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala continued to collaborate with OAS on its thematic projects; welcomed the establishment of the Office of the Regional Adviser to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Santiago; also welcomed the efforts of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to strengthen cooperation with inter-American institutions in various fields; emphasized that the cooperation between the United Nations and OAS should be undertaken in accordance with their respective mandates, scope and composition and be suited to each specific situation, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/157).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/157).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 22 (n))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/267
Draft resolution	A/57/L.55/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.53-56 and 75
Resolution	57/157

(p) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Pakistan (A/35/192).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-fifth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 35/36, 36/23, 37/4, 38/4, 39/7, 40/4, 41/3, 42/4, 43/2, 44/8, 45/9, 46/13, 47/18, 48/24, 49/15, 50/17, 51/18, 52/4, 53/16, 54/7, 55/9 and 56/47).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the active participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) in the work of the

United Nations; requested the United Nations and OIC to continue to cooperate in their common search for solutions to global problems; welcomed with appreciation the continuing cooperation between the United Nations and OIC in the fields of peacemaking, preventive diplomacy and peacekeeping, and noted the close cooperation between the two organizations in peace-building and reconstruction and development in Afghanistan; also welcomed the periodic high-level meetings between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of OIC; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and OIC (resolution 57/42).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/42).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 22 (o))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/405
Draft resolution	A/57/L.28 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.53-56
Resolution	57/42

(q) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, at the request of Kiribati (A/56/144, annex).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-sixth session (resolution 56/41).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Pacific Islands Forum, to promote and expand cooperation and coordination between the two secretariats; recommended that further consultations be undertaken by the secretariats to develop that cooperation in a more structured, regular and transparent manner; called upon the relevant United Nations bodies, in consultation with the Pacific Islands Forum, to implement the framework for cooperation in peace-building adopted at the fourth high-level meeting between the United Nations and regional organizations in 2001 (see S/2001/138) by developing long-term peace-building programmes to address the security threats in the Pacific Islands Forum region; invited initiatives from Member States to assist in the cooperation efforts between the two organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/37).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/37).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 22 (p))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/475
Draft resolution	A/57/L.21 and Add.1

Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.53-56
Resolution	57/37

(r) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

This question was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1999, at the request of Austria (A/54/191). At that session, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to take the appropriate steps to conclude with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization an agreement to regulate the relationship between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission, to be submitted to the General Assembly for its approval (resolution 54/65).

On 26 May 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission signed the Agreement, which was approved by the Assembly (resolution 54/280, annex).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fourth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 54/280 and 56/49 and decision 55/408).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission covering the year 2001 (see A/57/255) (resolution 57/49).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization covering the year 2003 (resolution 57/49), A/59/166.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 22 (q))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization covering the year 2001 (A/57/255)

Draft resolution	A/57/L.40
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.53-56
Resolution	57/49

(s) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

The question of cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Botswana, on behalf of the States members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) (resolution 37/248).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its thirty-eighth to fortieth sessions, and subsequently at its forty-second to fifty-sixth sessions on a biennial basis (resolutions 38/160, 39/215, 40/195, 42/181, 44/221, 46/160, 48/173,

50/118, 52/204 and 54/227 and decision 56/443). The Assembly welcomed the membership of Namibia to the Conference, the transformation of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference into the Southern African Development Community and the admission of South Africa, Mauritius, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Seychelles, at its forty-sixth, forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second sessions, respectively (resolutions 46/160, 48/173, 50/118 and 52/204).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly appealed to the United Nations, its related bodies and the international community to assist and support the Southern African Development Community in its efforts against landmines; called upon the international community to continue to support the measures taken by the Community in addressing HIV/AIDS; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community, to continue to intensify contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing cooperation between the United Nations and the Community; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/44).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/44).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 22 (r))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/94 and Add.1
Draft resolution	A/57/L.30 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.53-56
Resolution	57/44

59. Reduction of military budgets

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; and established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolutions 3093 A and B (XXVIII)).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special, thirty-seventh to forty-fourth, forty-sixth to forty-ninth and fifty-first to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 3245 (XXIX), 3463 (XXX), 31/87, 32/85, S-10/2, para. 89, 33/67, 34/83 F, 35/142 A and B, 36/82 A, S-12/24, 37/95 A and B, 38/184 B, 39/64 A and B, 40/91 A and B, 41/57, 42/36, 43/73, 44/114 A and B and 46/25, decision 47/418, and resolutions 48/62, 49/66, 51/38, 52/32, 53/72 and 54/43, decision 55/414 and resolution 56/14).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures", in which it called upon Member States to report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data were available, preferably using the reporting instrument as recommended in its resolution 35/142 B; and requested the Secretary-General to circulate annually the reports on military expenditures as received from Member States (resolution 58/28).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 35/142 B and 58/28).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 62 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures (A/58/202 and Add.1 and 2)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/58/PV.2-10, 14 and 17
Report of the First Committee	A/58/451
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.71
Resolution	58/28

60. Maintenance of international security — good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe

The item entitled "Maintenance of international security" was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, pursuant to resolution 47/60 B of 9 December 1992. The Assembly continued the consideration of the item at its forty-eighth to fiftieth sessions (resolution 48/84 A, decision 49/428 and resolutions 50/80 A and B).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session an item entitled "The maintenance of international security — prevention of the violent disintegration of States" (resolution 51/55). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-third session (resolution 53/71).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session an item entitled "Maintenance of international security — stability and development of South-Eastern Europe" (resolution 54/62).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 55/27 and 56/18).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "Maintenance of international security — good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe", in which it stressed the importance of regional efforts aimed at preventing conflicts that endangered the maintenance of international peace and security, and noted with satisfaction the role of the Multinational Peace Force for South-Eastern Europe; urged all States to take effective measures against the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its

aspects and to help programmes and projects aimed at the collection and safe destruction of surplus stocks of small arms and light weapons, and stressed the importance of closer cooperation among States, inter alia, in crime prevention, combating terrorism, trafficking in human beings, organized crime, drug trafficking and money-laundering; and called upon all States and the relevant international organizations to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the subject of the resolution (resolution 57/52).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/52).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 60)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/57/PV.2-10, 16 and 20
Report of the First Committee	A/57/504
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.57
Resolution	57/52

61. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification

The item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" was included in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1986, as a sub-item under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session". At that session, the Assembly invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on verification principles, procedures and techniques for promoting the inclusion of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament agreements and on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification (resolution 40/152 O).

At its forty-first to forty-third, forty-fifth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth, fiftieth, fifty-second, fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 41/86 Q, 42/42 F, 43/81 B, 45/65, 47/45, 48/68, 50/61, 52/31, 54/46 and 56/15).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled "Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification" (decision 58/515).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 58/515).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 63)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/128
Verbatim records	A/C.1/58/PV.2-10, 14 and 18
Report of the First Committee	A/58/452

Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.71
Decision	58/515

62. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fiftieth sessions under the same item (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67 and 50/62). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62). At its fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-fourth to fifty-seventh sessions, the Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolutions 51/39, 52/33, 54/49, 55/28, 56/15 and 57/53).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to continue to inform the Secretary-General of their views and assessments on the following questions: (a) general appreciation of the issues of information security; (b) definition of basic notions related to information security, including unauthorized interference with or misuse of information and telecommunications systems and information resources; and (c) the content of the concepts mentioned in paragraph 2 of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to consider existing and potential threats in the sphere of information security and possible cooperative measures to address them, and to conduct a study on the concepts referred to above, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts, to be established in 2004, appointed by him on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and with the help of Member States in a position to render such assistance, and to submit a report on the outcome of the study to the Assembly at its sixtieth session (resolution 58/32).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/32), A/59/116.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 68)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/373
Verbatim records	A/C.1/58/PV.2-10, 14 and 18
Report of the First Committee	A/58/457
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.71
Resolution	58/32

63. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fiftieth sessions under the same item (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67 and 50/62). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62). At its fifty-first to fifty-seventh sessions, the Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolutions 51/39, 52/33, 53/73, 54/50, 55/29, 56/20 and 57/54).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited Member States to undertake additional efforts to apply science and technology for disarmament-related purposes and to make disarmament-related technologies available to interested States; urged Member States to undertake multilateral negotiations with the participation of all interested States in order to establish universally acceptable, non-discriminatory guidelines for international transfers of dual-use goods and technologies and high technology with military applications; and encouraged United Nations bodies to contribute, within existing mandates, to promoting the application of science and technology for peaceful purposes (resolution 58/33).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 69)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/58/PV.2-10, 14 and 18
Report of the First Committee	A/58/458
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.71
Resolution	58/33

64. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3).

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its thirtieth to thirty-second sessions, tenth special session, and thirty-third to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 3474 (XXX), 31/71, 32/82, S-10/2, para. 63 (d), 33/64, 34/77, 35/147, 36/87 B, 37/75, 38/64, 39/54, 40/82, 41/48, 42/28, 43/65, 44/108, 45/52, 46/30, 47/48, 48/71, 49/71, 50/66, 51/41, 52/34, 53/74, 54/51, 55/30, 56/21 and 57/55).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly urged all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region

of the Middle East, and invited the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; invited all countries of the region to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (d) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council; also invited those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices; invited the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that ran counter to both the letter and the spirit of the resolution; requested the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/34).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/34) (to be issued in conjunction with item 70), A/59/165 (Part I).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 70)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/137 (Part I) and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 (relates also to item 76)
Verbatim records	A/C.1/58/PV.2-10, 14 and 16
Report of the First Committee	A/58/459
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.71
Resolution	58/34

65. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-third to the fifty-seventh (resolutions 33/72 B, 34/85, 35/155, 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32, 43/69, 44/111, 45/54, 46/32, 47/50, 48/73, 49/73, 50/68, 51/43, 52/36, 53/75, 54/52, 55/31, 56/22 and 57/56).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, recommended that further intensive efforts be devoted to the search for a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, be explored further in order to overcome the difficulties; and also recommended that the Conference on

Disarmament actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements on this question (resolution 58/35).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/59/27).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 71)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament	Supplement No. 27 (A/58/27)
Verbatim records	A/C.1/58/PV.2-11 and 16
Report of the First Committee	A/58/460
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.71
Resolution	58/35

66. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-sixth to the fifty-seventh (resolutions 36/99, 37/83, 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33, 43/70, 44/112, 45/55 A and B, 46/33, 47/51, 48/74 A, 49/74, 50/69, 51/44, 52/37, 53/76, 54/53, 55/32, 56/23 and 57/57.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited the Conference on Disarmament to complete the examination and updating of the mandate contained in its decision of 13 February 1992 and to establish an ad hoc committee as early as possible during its 2004 session; recognized the growing convergence of views on the elaboration of measures designed to strengthen transparency, confidence and security in the peaceful uses of outer space; and urged States conducting activities in outer space and those interested in conducting such activities to keep the Conference on Disarmament informed of the progress of any negotiations on the matter (resolution 58/36).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/59/27).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 72)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament	Supplement No. 27 (A/58/27)
Verbatim records	A/C.1/58/PV.2-10, 12 and 16
Report of the First Committee	A/58/461
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.71
Resolution	58/36

67. General and complete disarmament

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth to eighteenth and twentieth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (see resolutions 1722 (XVI), 1767 (XVII), 1884 (XVIII), 2031 (XX), 2162 (XXI), 2342 (XXII), 2454 (XXIII), 2602 (XXIV), 2661 (XXV), 2825 (XXVI), 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX), 30/84 A to E (XXX), 31/189 B, 32/87 A to G, 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K, 36/97 A to L, 37/99 A to K, 38/188 A to J, 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O, 43/75 A to T, 44/116 A to U, 45/58 A to P, 46/36 A to L, 47/52 A to L, 48/75 A to L, 49/75 A to P, 50/70 A to R, 51/45 A to T, 52/38 A to T, 53/77 A to AA, 54/54 A to V, 55/33 A to Y, 56/24 A to V and 57/58 to 57/86 and decisions 38/447, 42/407, 43/422, 44/432, 45/415 to 45/418, 46/412, 46/413, 47/419, 47/420, 49/427, 50/420, 51/414, 54/417, 55/415, 56/411 to 56/413 and 57/515).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted 24 resolutions and 5 decisions under the item (resolutions 58/37 to 58/59 and 58/241 and decisions 58/517 to 58/521).

A path to the total elimination of nuclear weapons

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, in addition to restating its position as set out in its resolution 57/78, stressed the importance of (a) the establishment of an ad hoc committee in the Conference on Disarmament as early as possible during its 2004 session to negotiate a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and a moratorium on the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons, and (b) the establishment of an appropriate subsidiary body with a mandate to deal with nuclear disarmament in the Conference on Disarmament as early as possible during its 2004 session; and emphasized the importance of a successful Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 2005, as the third session of the Preparatory Committee would be convened in 2004 (resolution 58/59).

At the same session, the General Assembly also recalled Conference on Disarmament decision (CD/1547) of 11 August 1998 to establish, under item 1 of its agenda entitled "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament", an ad hoc committee to negotiate, on the basis of the report of the Special Coordinator (CD/1299) and the mandate contained therein, a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; and urged the Conference on Disarmament to agree on a programme of work that included the immediate commencement of negotiations on such a treaty (resolution 58/57).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/59/42);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (also related to item 14).

Promotion at the regional level in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe of the United Nations programme of action on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of measures to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects; commended the progress made so far in drawing up best practice guides to prevent, combat and eliminate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons among Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe participating States; and invited all Member States that had not yet done so to examine the possibility of developing and adopting regional and subregional measures, as appropriate, to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects and contributing to international peace and security (resolution 58/55).

(a) Notification of nuclear tests

At its forty-second session, in 1987, the General Assembly urged States conducting nuclear explosions as well as other States having information on such explosions to provide the related data to the Secretary-General within one week of each such explosion, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly annually a register of the information thus provided (resolution 42/38 C).

No advance documentation is expected.

(b) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report by 1992, and every three years thereafter until the fourth Review Conference was convened, on technological developments relevant to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof and to the verification of compliance with the Treaty; and urged all States parties to the Treaty to assist the Secretary-General by providing information and drawing his attention to suitable sources (resolution 44/116 O).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/116 O), A/59/117.

(c) Disarmament and non-proliferation education

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for providing Member States with the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education (A/57/124), which contained a series of recommendations for immediate and long-term implementation; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report reviewing the results of the implementation of the recommendations and to submit it to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 57/60).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/60).

(d) Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly renewed its previous call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/62).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/62), A/59/179.

(e) Relationship between disarmament and development

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the proposal of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution 56/24 E to consider the establishment of a group of governmental experts to undertake a review of the relationship between disarmament and development in the current international context, as well as the role of the Organization in that connection; requested the Secretary-General, within available financial resources and with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be established in 2003 on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, while seeking the views of States, to present for the consideration of the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report with recommendations for a reappraisal of the relationship between disarmament and development in the current international context, as well as the future role of the Organization in that connection; called upon the high-level Steering Group on Disarmament and Development to strengthen and enhance its programme of activities, in accordance with the mandate contained in subparagraph (ix) *b* of paragraph 35 (*c*) of the action programme adopted at the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme (resolution 57/65 and decision 58/520).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (resolution 57/65), A/59/119.

(f) Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 55/33 S; requested the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations bodies to continue to provide assistance to Mongolia in taking the necessary measures to consolidate and strengthen Mongolia's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/67).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/67).

(g) Missiles

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the report on the issue of missiles in all its aspects submitted pursuant to resolution 57/71 and to submit a report thereon to the

Assembly at its fifty-ninth session; and also requested him, with the assistance of a Panel of Governmental Experts, to be established in 2004 on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to explore further the issue of missiles in all its aspects and to submit a report for consideration by the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolutions 57/71 and 58/37).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/37), A/59/137

(h) Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation agreements

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of all provisions of such agreements; called upon all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications that non-compliance by States parties with any provisions of agreements in the fields of arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation had for international security and stability; and encouraged efforts by all States parties to pursue additional areas of cooperation, that could increase confidence in compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation agreements and reduce the possibility of misinterpretation and misunderstanding (resolution 57/86).

No advance documentation is expected.

(i) Regional disarmament

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly stressed that sustained efforts were needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues; affirmed that global and regional approaches to disarmament complemented each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security; called upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels; and supported and encouraged efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at the regional and subregional levels (resolution 58/38).

No advance documentation is expected.

(j) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to consider the formulation of principles that could serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control, and looked forward to a report of the Conference on that subject; and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the subject and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/39).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/39), A/59/118.

(k) Improving the effectiveness of the methods of work of the First Committee

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to seek the views of Member States on improving the effectiveness of the methods of work of the First Committee, to prepare a report compiling and organizing the views of Member States on appropriate options, and to submit the report to the Assembly for consideration at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/41).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/41), A/59/132 and Add.1.

(l) National legislation on transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited Member States that were in a position to do so to enact or improve national legislation, regulations and procedures to exercise effective control over the transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology; encouraged Member States to provide, on a voluntary basis, information to the Secretary-General on their national legislation, regulations and procedures on the transfer of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technology, as well as the changes therein, and requested the Secretary-General to make that information accessible to Member States (resolution 58/42).

No advance documentation is expected.

(m) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to refrain from the use or threat of use of force in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter; called upon Member States that had not already done so to open consultations and dialogue in the regions of tension without preconditions; urged States to comply strictly with all bilateral, regional and international agreements, including arms control and disarmament agreements, to which they were party; also urged, in the context of confidence-building measures, the maintenance of military balance between States in the regions of tension consistent with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments; requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States with a view to exploring possibilities of furthering efforts towards confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context, particularly in the regions of tension, and also requested him to report on the subject to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/43).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/43), A/59/127.

(n) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed multilateralism as the core principle in negotiations in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation with a view to maintaining and strengthening universal norms and enlarging their scope and as the core principle in resolving disarmament and non-proliferation concerns; requested the States parties to the relevant instruments on weapons of mass destruction to consult and cooperate among themselves in resolving their concerns with regard to cases of non-compliance as well as on implementation, in accordance

with the procedures defined in those instruments, and to refrain from resorting or threatening to resort to unilateral actions or directing unverified non-compliance accusations against one another to resolve their concerns; and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the issue of the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/44).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/44), A/59/128.

(o) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly called upon States to adopt unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures so as to contribute to ensuring the application of scientific and technological progress in the framework of international security, disarmament and other related spheres, without detriment to the environment or to its effective contribution to attaining sustainable development; and invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General information on the measures they had adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the resolution, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing that information to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/45).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/45), A/59/129.

(p) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 57/85; requested all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they had taken on the implementation of the resolution and nuclear disarmament; and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Assembly of that information at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/46).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/46), A/59/136.

(q) Reducing nuclear danger

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 57/84; requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts and support initiatives that would contribute to the full implementation of the seven recommendations identified in the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war; to continue to encourage Member States to endeavour to create conditions that would allow the emergence of an international consensus to hold an international conference, as proposed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers; and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/47).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/47), A/59/136.

(r) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 57/83 and requested the Secretary-General to compile a report on

measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/48).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/48), A/59/156.

(s) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 57/73; welcomed the ratification by all original parties of the Treaty of Rarotonga, and called upon eligible States to adhere to the treaty and the protocols thereto; further welcomed the efforts towards the completion of the ratification process of the Treaty of Pelindaba, and called upon the States of the region that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the treaty, with the aim of its early entry into force; and called upon all concerned States to continue to work together in order to facilitate adherence to the protocols to nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaties by all relevant States that had not yet done so (resolution 58/49).

No advance documentation is expected.

(t) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: a new agenda

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 57/59 and agreed that the further reduction of non-strategic nuclear weapons should be accorded a higher priority as an important step towards the elimination of nuclear weapons and be carried out in a comprehensive manner, including the measures set forth in paragraph 10 of the resolution; stressed that the International Atomic Energy Agency must be able to verify and ensure that nuclear facilities of the States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons were being used for peaceful purposes only, and called on States to cooperate fully and immediately with the Agency in resolving issues arising from the implementation of their respective obligations towards it; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report, within existing resources, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/51).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/51), A/59/136.

(u) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 57/82; stressed that the full and effective implementation of all provisions of the Convention was in itself an important contribution to the efforts of the United Nations in the global fight against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations; and noted with appreciation the outcome of the First Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, convened in The Hague from 28 April to 9 May 2003, and the Political Declaration, in which the States parties reaffirmed their commitment to achieving the objective and purpose of the Convention (resolution 58/52).

No advance documentation is expected.

(v) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 57/74; and requested the Secretary-General, on behalf of States parties and in accordance with article 12, paragraph 3, of the Convention, to invite States not parties to the Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations to attend the First Review Conference as observers, and urged participation at the highest possible level in a high-level segment to be held at the end of the Review Conference (resolution 58/53).

No advance documentation is expected.

(w) Transparency in armaments

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 57/75; decided to adapt the scope of the Register in conformity with the recommendations contained in the 2003 report of the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations contained in his 2003 report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development; and also requested him to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on progress made in implementing the resolution (resolution 58/54).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/54).

(x) Nuclear disarmament

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 57/79; reaffirmed that nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation were substantively interrelated and mutually reinforcing, that the two processes must go hand in hand and that there was a genuine need for a systematic and progressive process of nuclear disarmament; welcomed and encouraged the efforts to establish new nuclear-weapon-free zones in different parts of the world on the basis of agreements or arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the regions concerned, which was an effective measure for limiting the further spread of nuclear weapons geographically and contributed to the cause of nuclear disarmament; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/56).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/56), A/59/136.

(y) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated its position as contained in its resolution 57/70 and requested the Secretary-General to continue to consider the matter and to report to it at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/58).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/58).

(z) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a United Nations conference to review progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects in New York for a period of two weeks between June and July 2006; further decided to convene in 2005 the second biennial meeting of States as stipulated in the Programme of Action to consider the national, regional and global implementation of the Programme of Action; determined that it was feasible to develop an international instrument to enable States to identify and trace, in a timely and reliable manner, illicit small arms and light weapons; noted that the character of the international instrument would be determined in the course of negotiations; also noted that the international instrument should be complementary to, and not inconsistent with, the existing commitments of States under relevant international instruments; further noted that the international instrument should take into account the national security and legal interests of States; decided to establish an open-ended working group, to meet in three sessions of two weeks each, to negotiate an international instrument to enable States to identify and trace, in a timely and reliable manner, illicit small arms and light weapons; also decided that the open-ended working group should hold an organizational session in New York on 3 and 4 February 2004 in order to set the dates for its substantive sessions; requested the Secretary-General to hold broad-based consultations, within available financial resources and with any other assistance provided by Member States in a position to do so, with all Member States, interested regional and subregional organizations, international agencies and experts in the field, on further steps to enhance international cooperation in preventing, combating and eradicating illicit brokering in small arms and light weapons, taking into consideration the views of States provided to the Secretary-General, and requested him to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the outcome of his consultations; requested the Secretary-General to continue to collate and circulate data and information provided by States on a voluntary basis, including national reports, on the implementation by those States of the Programme of Action, and encouraged Member States to submit such reports; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/241).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/241);

(b) Report of the Open-ended Working Group to Negotiate an International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (resolution 58/241).

(aa) United Nations conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers in the context of nuclear disarmament

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session (decision 58/517).

No advance documentation is expected.

(bb) Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session (decision 58/518).

No advance documentation is expected.

(cc) Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session (decision 58/519).

No advance documentation is expected.

(dd) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Open-ended Working Group to consider the objectives and agenda, including possible establishment of the preparatory committee, for the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (A/57/848); and decided to include this sub-item in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session (decision 58/521).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 66)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/57/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/57/42)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Missiles (A/57/114 and Add.1 and 2)

Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control (A/57/121 and Add.1 and 2)

United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education (A/57/124)

Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status (A/57/159)

Relationship between disarmament and development (A/57/167 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General on measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol (A/57/96)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/57/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/57/510
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.57
Resolutions	57/60, 57/62, 57/65, 57/67, 57/71 and 57/86

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 73)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/58/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/58/42)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Missiles (A/58/117 and Add.1 and 2)

Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control (A/58/129 and Add.1)

Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (A/58/130)

Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda: nuclear disarmament; reducing nuclear danger; and follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* (A/58/162 and Add.1)

Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation (A/58/176 and Add.1)

United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (A/58/203 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1-3)

Assistance to States for curbing illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them; the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects; and consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures (A/58/207)

Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction (A/58/208 and Add.1)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Tracing Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (A/58/138)

Report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the continuing operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and its further development (A/58/274)

Report of the Open-ended Working Group to consider the objectives and agenda, including the possible establishment of the preparatory committee, for the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (A/57/848)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/58/7/Add.14)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/58/PV.2-23 A/C.5/58/SR.28 and 30
Report of the First Committee	A/58/462
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/58/646 (relates also to item 121)
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.71 and 79
Resolutions	58/37 to 58/39, 58/41 to 58/49, 58/51 to 58/56, 58/58, 58/59 and 58/241
Decisions	58/517 to 58/521

68. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of that session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, 43/76 A to H, 44/117 A to F, 45/59 A to E, 46/37 A to F, 47/53 A to F, 48/76 A to E, 49/76 A to E, 50/71 A to E, 51/46 A to F, 52/39 A to D, 53/78 A to G, 54/55 A to F, 55/34 A to H, 56/25 A to F, and 57/87 to 57/94 and decision 47/421).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted six resolutions under the item (resolutions 58/60 to 58/65).

(a) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly recommended that the Programme focus its efforts: (a) to inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of multilateral action and support for it; (b) to continue to maintain the Disarmament Internet web site, including frequent updates of the databases as a part of the United Nations web site and to produce versions of the site in as many official languages as feasible; (c) to continue to intensify United Nations interaction with the public, principally non-governmental organizations and research institutes; and (d) to continue to organize discussions on topics of interest in the field of arms limitation and disarmament; invited all Member States to make contributions to the Voluntary Trust Fund; took note of the recommendations made in the study on disarmament and non-proliferation education submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (see A/57/124, sect. VIII) and invited the Secretary-General to continue his support and cooperation with universities, other academic institutions and non-governmental organizations active in the education field in widening the worldwide availability of disarmament and non-proliferation education; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report covering both the implementation of the activities of the Programme by the United Nations system during the previous two years and the activities of the Programme contemplated by the system for the following two years (resolution 57/90) (see also item 67 (c)).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/90).

(b) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General approved by the Assembly in its resolution 33/71 E; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to implement annually the Geneva-based programme within existing resources and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 57/93).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/93).

(c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Regional Centre to take into account the proposals to be submitted by the countries of the region in promoting confidence-building measures, arms control and limitation, transparency, disarmament and development at the regional level; welcomed the establishment of the Group of Governmental Experts on the relationship between disarmament and development pursuant to General Assembly resolution 57/65, whose report was to be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session; highlighted the conclusion of the Secretary-General that the Regional Centre had demonstrated the role of the Organization as a regional catalyst for peace and disarmament in assisting countries in the region to advance the cause of peace, disarmament and development; appealed to Member States and to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations to make and increase voluntary contributions to strengthen the Regional Centre; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Regional Centre with all necessary support, within existing resources, so that it might carry out its programme of activities, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/60).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/60).

(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to facilitate close cooperation between the Regional Centre and the African Union; appealed to the Regional Centre to take steps to promote the consistent implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/61).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/61).

(e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly appealed to Member States to make voluntary contributions to strengthen the programme of activities of the Regional Centre and the implementation thereof; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Centre with the necessary support, within existing resources, in carrying out its programme of activities; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/62).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/62).

(f) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly appealed to Member States in each region and those that were able to do so, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions to the regional centres in their respective regions to strengthen their activities and initiatives; and requested the Secretary-General to provide all

necessary support, within existing resources, to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities (resolution 58/63).

No advance documentation is expected.

(g) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances and requested the Conference to report to the Assembly on the results of those negotiations (resolution 58/64).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/59/27).

(h) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly noted the progress made by the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee in implementing the programme of activities for the period 2002-2003, in particular by holding: (a) a seminar on the implementation in the Central African region of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects at Brazzaville from 12 to 14 May 2003, (b) the nineteenth ministerial meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee at Brazzaville from 14 to 17 May 2003, (c) the "Biyongho 2003" military peacekeeping exercise at Franceville, Gabon, from 21 to 28 July 2003, and (d) the twentieth ministerial meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee at Malabo from 27 to 31 October 2003; appealed to Member States and to governmental and non-governmental organizations to make additional voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the implementation of the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee; thanked the Secretary-General for sending a multidisciplinary assessment mission to the Central African region from 8 to 22 June 2003 for the purposes of identifying priority needs and challenges confronting the subregion, in particular focusing on issues of peace, security, economic development, humanitarian questions, human rights and HIV/AIDS; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee with assistance to ensure that they were able to carry on their efforts; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/65).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/65).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 67)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme (A/57/223 and Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services (A/57/168)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/57/PV.2-10, 16 and 21
Report of the First Committee	A/57/511
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.57
Resolutions	57/90 and 57/93

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 74)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/58/122)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (A/58/139)

Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (A/58/177)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (A/58/190)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/58/PV.2-10, 13, 14, 17 and 18
Report of the First Committee	A/58/463
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.71
Resolutions	58/60 to 58/65

69. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115).

At its thirty-third to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18, 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M, 44/119 A to H, 45/62 A to G, 46/38 A to D, 47/54 A to G, 48/77 A and B, 49/77 A to D, 50/72 A to C, 51/47 A to C, 52/40 A to C, 53/79 A and B, 54/56 A and B, 55/35 A to C, 56/26 A and B, 57/95 and 57/96 and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421, 44/432, 47/422 and 54/418).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions under the item (resolutions 58/66 and 58/67).

(a) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction that the Secretary-General had revived the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and requested him to report annually to the Assembly on the work of the Board (resolution 38/183 O).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 38/183 O).

(b) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly approved the statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and invited the Director of the Institute to report to it annually on the activities of the Institute (resolution 39/148 H).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the Institute (resolution 39/148 H), A/59/168.

(c) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the decision of the Conference to request its current President and the incoming President to conduct consultations during the intersessional period and, if possible, to make recommendations, taking into account all relevant proposals, including that contained in document CD/1693/Rev.1, views presented and discussions held; and requested the Conference to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/66).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/59/27).

(d) Report of the Disarmament Commission

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly recommended that the Disarmament Commission meet for a period not exceeding three weeks during 2004, namely, from 5 to 23 April, and to submit a substantive report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/67).

Document: Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/59/42).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 75)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/58/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2003: Supplement No. 42 (A/58/42)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/58/316)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/58/259)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/58/PV.2-10, 14, 15, 17 and 18
Report of the First Committee	A/58/464
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.71
Resolutions	58/66 and 58/67

70. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

This item, previously referred to as "Israeli nuclear armament", was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). The Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-fourth to the fifty-seventh (resolutions 34/89, 35/157, 36/98, 37/82, 38/69, 39/147, 40/93, 41/93, 42/44, 43/80, 44/121, 45/63, 46/39, 47/55, 48/78, 49/78, 50/73, 51/48, 52/41, 53/80, 54/57, 55/36, 56/27 and 57/97).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its previous position on this issue and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/68).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/68) (to be issued in conjunction with item 64), A/59/165 (Part II).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 76)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/137 (Part II) (relates also to item 70)
Verbatim records	A/C.1/58/PV.2-10, 14 and 20
Report of the First Committee	A/58/465
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.71
Resolution	58/68

71. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly first considered this question at its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (resolution 29/32 A (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth to fifty-seventh sessions, the Assembly discussed the question under agenda items relating to certain conventions; it welcomed the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III). The Convention was opened for signature on 10 April 1981 and entered into force, with the three annexed Protocols, on 2 December 1983 (resolutions 3076 (XXVIII), 3255

A and B (XXIX), 3464 (XXX), 31/64, 32/152, 33/70, 34/82, 35/153, 36/93, 37/79, 38/60, 39/56, 40/84, 41/50, 42/30, 43/67, 45/64, 46/40, 47/56, 48/79, 49/79, 50/74, 51/49, 52/42, 53/81, 54/58, 55/37, 56/28 and 57/98 and decision 44/430).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly noted the decision of the Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention held on 12 and 13 December 2002 that the Working Group on Explosive Remnants of War would continue its work in 2003; also noted the decision of the Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention that the Working Group on Mines Other Than Anti-Personnel Mines would continue its work in 2003; further noted the decision of the Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention that the Chairman-designate should continue to undertake consultations during the intersessional period on possible options to promote compliance with the Convention and the Protocols thereto, taking into account proposals put forward; expressed support for the work conducted by the Group of Governmental Experts, and encouraged the Chairman-designate and the Group to conduct work expeditiously with a view to submitting a possible proposal for an instrument on explosive remnants of war to States parties for consideration at their meeting on 27 and 28 November 2003; and also requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform the General Assembly periodically, by electronic means, of ratifications and acceptances of and accessions to the Convention and the Protocols thereto (resolution 58/69).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/69).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 77)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/163
Verbatim records	A/C.1/58/PV.2-10, 13 and 17
Report of the First Committee	A/58/466
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.71
Resolution	58/69

72. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the present item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84, 44/125, 45/79, 46/42, 47/58, 48/81, 49/81, 50/75, 51/50, 52/43, 53/82, 54/59, 55/38, 56/29 and 57/99).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly recalled its previous resolutions on the subject, including resolution 57/99, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 58/70).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/70), A/59/130.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 78)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/132 and Add.1 and 2
Verbatim records	A/C.1/58/PV.2-10, 15 and 18
Report of the First Committee	A/58/467
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.71
Resolution	58/70

73. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of highest priority at the beginning of its 1981 session and to determine the institutional and administrative steps necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and effective verification system (resolution 35/145 B).

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its thirty-sixth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 36/85, 37/73, 38/63, 39/53, 40/81, 41/47, 42/27, 43/64, 44/107, 45/51, 46/29, 47/47, 48/70, 49/70, 50/65, 54/63, 55/41 and 57/100 and decisions 51/413, 52/414, 53/422 and 56/415).

At its resumed fiftieth session, on 10 September 1996, the General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, as contained in document A/50/1027 (resolution 50/245). On 24 September 1996, the Secretary-General, as its depositary, opened the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for signature at United Nations Headquarters.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated its previous position on the subject and urged all States to remain seized of the issue at the highest political level (resolution 58/71).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 79)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization covering the year 2002 (A/58/385)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/58/PV.2-11 and 16
Report of the First Committee	A/58/468
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.71
Resolution	58/71

74. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 67). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the agenda of the Assembly for the first time at its twenty-fourth session.

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV), 2662 (XXV), 2826 (XXVI), 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65, 32/77, 33/59 B, 34/72, 35/144 A to C, 36/96 A to C, 37/98 A, C and D, 38/187 A to C, 39/65 A to E, 40/92 A to C, 41/58 A to D, 42/37 A to C, 43/74 A to C, 44/115 A to C, 45/57 A to C, 46/35 A to C, 47/39, 48/65, 49/86, 50/79, 51/54, 52/47, 53/84, 54/61, 55/40 and decisions 56/414 and 57/516).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Governments of the Convention and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Review Conferences, including all necessary assistance to the annual meetings of the States parties and the meetings of experts (resolution 58/72).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 80)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/58/PV.2-10, 12 and 16
Report of the First Committee	A/58/469

Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.71
Resolution	58/72

75. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee from 15 to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, it decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirteenth (A/3838), seventeenth (A/5216), nineteenth (A/5814), twenty-first (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second (A/32/40), thirty-seventh (A/37/45), forty-first (A/41/16), forty-third (A/43/45), forty-eighth (A/48/46), forty-ninth (A/49/46), fifty-first (A/51/46), fifty-fifth (A/55/46), fifty-sixth (A/56/46) and fifty-seventh (A/57/46). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work and to submit its programme of work to the General Assembly; endorsed its intentions and plans for its future activities; requested it to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of ionizing radiation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session; requested the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the work of the Scientific Committee; and emphasized the need for the Scientific Committee to hold regular sessions on an annual basis (resolution 58/88).

Document: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/59/46).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 81)

Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/58/46)

Summary records	A/C.4/58/SR. 6 and 7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/58/470
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.72
Resolution	58/88

76. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up a permanent body, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was expanded on several occasions, reaching 65 at the fifty-seventh session (resolution 57/116). The Committee established a Legal Subcommittee and a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 65 Member States: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Viet Nam.

The Committee has considered the work of its subsidiary bodies and reported each year to the General Assembly. The discussions and recommendations of the Committee have led to the formulation and adoption of several important international legal instruments, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)), the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)), the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68), the Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting (resolution 37/92), the Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space (resolution 41/65), the Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space (resolution 47/68) and the Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the Interest of All States, Taking into Particular Account the Needs of Developing Countries (resolution 51/122).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its thirty-seventh to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 37/89, 38/80, 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56, 44/46, 45/72, 46/45, 47/67, 48/39, 49/34, 50/27, 51/123, 52/56, 53/45, 54/67, 54/68, 55/122, 56/51 and 57/116).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, noted with satisfaction that the Committee had made further progress in the preparation of its report under

the agenda item on the implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III for submission to the General Assembly, in order for the Assembly to review and appraise, at its fifty-ninth session, in 2004, in accordance with paragraph 16 of its resolution 54/68, the implementation of the outcome of UNISPACE III and to consider further actions and initiatives; urged entities of the United Nations system to examine, in cooperation with the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, how space science and technology and their applications could contribute to implementing the United Nations Millennium Declaration; agreed that during the continued consideration of ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes as a matter of priority, the Committee could consider the role space technology could play in the implementation of the recommendations emerging from the World Summit on Sustainable Development; and requested the Committee to consider and identify new mechanisms of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space to strengthen multilateralism, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future (resolution 58/89).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/59/20).

References for the fifty- eighth session (agenda item 82)

Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/58/20)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III) (A/58/174)

Summary records	A/C.4/58/SR.11-13
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/58/471
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.72
Resolution	58/89

77. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East[b]

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States of America (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate

assistance, as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 2005 (resolution 56/52).

By its resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme. At present, the Advisory Commission of UNRWA is composed of the following 10 Member States: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. In the same resolution, the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency was requested to submit to the Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group submitted recommendations to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and every subsequent session, and the Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate. The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under this item (resolutions 58/91 to 58/95).

In the first resolution, entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees," the General Assembly requested the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III) and report to the Assembly no later than 1 September 2004; and affirmed the necessity for the continuation of the work of UNRWA and the importance of its operation and services for the well-being of the Palestine refugees and for the stability of the region (resolution 58/91).

In the second resolution, entitled "Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities," the General Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to continue to provide humanitarian assistance; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before its fifty-ninth session on the progress made with regard to implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/92).

In the third resolution, entitled "Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East," the General Assembly requested the Advisory Commission of the Agency to continue its efforts and to keep the General Assembly informed of its activities, including the full implementation of Assembly decision 48/417; requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA for the conduct of its work; and reiterated its request to the Commissioner-General to proceed with the modernization of the archives of the Agency through the Palestine

Refugee Records Project, and to indicate progress in his report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/93).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues," the General Assembly reaffirmed that the Palestine refugees were entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom; requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel; urged the Palestinian and Israeli sides, as agreed between them, to deal with the important issue of Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues in the framework of the final status negotiations of the Middle East peace process; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/94).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees and support for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA for the conduct of its work; endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to continue to provide humanitarian assistance; and requested the Advisory Commission of the Agency to continue its efforts and to keep the Assembly informed of its activities, including the full implementation of Assembly decision 48/417 (resolution 58/95).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/59/13);

(b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolutions 58/93 and 58/95);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolutions 512 (VI) and 58/91);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 58/92 and 58/94), A/59/151.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 83)

Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003: Supplement No. 13 (A/58/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (A/58/450)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (A/58/119)

University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees (A/58/205)

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (A/58/206)

Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees (A/58/339)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (A/58/256)

Summary records	A/C.4/58/SR.17, 18 and 24
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/58/472
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.72
Resolutions	58/91 to 58/95

78. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Malaysia, Senegal and Sri Lanka. At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G, 43/58 A to G, 44/48 A to G, 45/74 A to G, 46/47 A to G, 47/70 A to G, 48/41 A to D, 49/36 A to D, 50/29 A to D, 51/131 to 51/135, 52/64, 53/53, 53/55, 54/76, 55/130 to 55/134, 56/59 to 56/63 and 57/124 to 57/128).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under this item (resolutions 58/96 to 58/100).

In the first resolution, entitled "Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all necessary facilities to investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the resolution, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the tasks entrusted to him in the resolution (resolution 58/96).

In the second to fifth resolutions, entitled, respectively, "Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories", "Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan", "Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem" and "The occupied Syrian Golan", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolutions (resolutions 58/97 to 58/100).

Documents:

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Special Committee (resolution 58/96);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 58/96 to 58/100).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 84)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (A/58/155)

Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (A/58/156)

Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (A/58/263)

The occupied Syrian Golan (A/58/264)

Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/58/310)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the thirty-fifth report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/58/311)

Summary records	A/C.4/58/SR.19, 20 and 24
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/58/473 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.72
Resolutions	58/96 to 58/100

79. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects[g]

At its nineteenth session, in February 1965, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, which was to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the financial difficulties of the United Nations (resolution 2006 (XIX)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia,

Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Observers are: Belize, Burundi, Costa Rica, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Madagascar, Nauru, Paraguay, Sovereign Military Order of Malta, Sri Lanka, Turkmenistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, European Community, Holy See and International Committee of the Red Cross.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twentieth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 2053 (XX), 2220 (XXI), 2308 (XXII), 2451 (XXIII), 2576 (XXIV), 2670 (XXV), 2835 (XXVI), 2965 (XXVII), 3091 (XXVIII), 3239 (XXIX), 3457 (XXX), 31/105, 32/106, 33/114, 34/53, 35/121, 36/37, 37/93, 38/31, 39/97, 40/163, 41/67, 42/161, 43/59 A and B, 44/49, 45/75, 46/48, 47/71, 47/72, 48/42, 48/43, 49/37, 50/30, 51/136, 52/69, 53/58, 54/81, 55/135, 56/225 A and B, 57/129 and 57/336).

At its fifty-eighth session, in 2004, the General Assembly will consider a report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (resolution 57/336), A/58/19.

Document: Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations: Supplement No. 19 (A/59/19).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 85)

Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations: Supplement No. 19 (A/58/19)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/58/694)

Summary records	A/C.4/58/SR.8-11
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/58/474
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.72
Decision	58/524

80. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider at its thirty-third session an item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly considered the item as a sub-item under "Questions relating to information" and decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee and rename it the Committee on Information (resolution 34/182). The Assembly continued to consider the item at its thirty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 35/201, 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B, 38/82 A and B, 39/98 A and B, 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A to E, 42/162 A and B, 43/60 A and B, 44/50, 45/76 A and B, 46/73 A and B, 47/73 A and B, 48/44 A and B, 49/38 A and B, 50/138 A and B, 51/138 A and B, 52/70 A and B, 53/59 A and B, 54/82 A and B, 55/136 A and B, 56/64 A and B and 57/130 A and B). In addition, the Assembly took a number of decisions on membership of the Committee on Information during that period (decisions 43/418, 44/418, 45/422, 46/423, 47/424, 47/322, 48/318, 49/416, 50/311, 50/411, 52/318, 53/418, 54/318, 55/317, 55/425, 56/419, 57/412 and 57/524).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its twenty-sixth session and to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the resolution; and requested the Committee on Information to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/101 B).

Also at its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 99 to 102 (decision 58/525) and appointed Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Switzerland as members of the Committee (decision 58/410). For the current composition of the Committee, see decision 58/410.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/59/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/101 B).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 86)

Report of the Committee on Information on its twenty-fifth session: Supplement No. 21 (A/58/21)

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its forty-third session: Supplement No. 16 (A/58/16), chap. III, sect. B, Programme 23

Report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information (A/58/175)

Note by the Secretary-General on proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005: Programme 23, Public information (A/58/90)

Summary records	A/C.4/58/SR.14-16
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/58/475
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.72
Resolutions	58/101 A and B
Decisions	58/410 and 58/525

81. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 58/102).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/59/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/102).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 87)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/58/23 (Part II), chap. VII, and A/58/23 (Part III), chap. XII): Supplement No. 23 (A/58/23)

Report of the Secretary-General (A/58/69)

Summary records	A/C.4/58/SR.2-5 and 7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/58/476
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.72
Resolution	58/102

82. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)).

At its twenty-second, thirty-fifth, forty-fourth and forty-sixth sessions, the Assembly decided to amend further the title of the item (resolution 2288 (XXII), A/35/250, para. 22, and decisions 44/469 and 46/402 D). At its forty-eighth session, the Assembly decided to revise the title of the item to read: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination" (decision 48/402 C). The item appeared with that title on the draft agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, but in its first report (A/53/250, para. 47), the General Committee recommended that the item should read: "Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories", and the Assembly included the item in the agenda with the new wording (see A/53/PV.3).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its twenty-second to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 2288 (XXII), 2425 (XXIII), 2554 (XXIV), 2703 (XXV), 2873 (XXVI), 2979 (XXVII), 3117 (XXVIII), 3299 (XXIX), 3398 (XXX), 31/7, 32/35, 33/40, 34/41, 35/28, 36/51, 37/31, 38/50, 39/42, 40/52, 41/14, 42/74, 43/29, 44/84, 45/17, 46/64, 47/15, 48/46, 49/40, 50/33, 51/140, 52/72, 53/61, 54/84, 55/138, 56/66 and 57/132).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/103).

Document: Relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/59/23).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 88)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/58/23 (Part II), chap. V, and A/58/23 (Part III), chap. XII): Supplement No. 23 (A/58/23)

Summary records	A/C.4/58/SR.2-5 and 7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/58/477
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.72
Resolution	58/103

83. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

This question has appeared as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly since its twenty-second session, in 1967 (resolution 2311 (XXII)).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its twenty-third to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 2426 (XXIII), 2555 (XXIV), 2704 (XXV), 2874 (XXVI), 2980 (XXVII), 3118 (XXVIII), 3300 (XXIX), 3421 (XXX), 31/30, 32/36, 33/41, 34/42, 35/29, 36/52, 37/32, 38/51, 39/43, 40/53, 41/15, 42/75, 43/30, 44/85, 45/18, 46/65, 47/16, 48/47, 49/41, 50/34, 51/141, 52/73, 53/62, 54/85, 55/139, 56/67 and 57/133).

At its fifty eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of resolution 58/104; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/104).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/59/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/104).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 89 and 12)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/58/23 (Part II), chap. VI, and A/58/23 (Part III), chap. XII): Supplement No. 23 (A/58/23)

Report of the Economic and Social Council for 2003: Supplement No. 3 (A/58/3/Rev.1, chap. VII, sect. D)

Report of the Secretary-General (A/58/66)

Summary records	A/C.4/58/SR.2-5 and 7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/58/478
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.72
Resolution	58/104

84. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). A similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly at subsequent sessions and, on each occasion, the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the subsequent session on the implementation of the relevant resolution (resolutions 931 (X), 1050 (XI) and 1154 (XII)).

At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly decided to place this question as a separate item on the provisional agenda of its fourteenth session.

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fourteenth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 1411 (XIV), 1540 (XV), 1696 (XVI), 1849 (XVII), 1974 (XVIII), 2110 (XX), 2234 (XXI), 2352 (XXII), 2423 (XXIII), 2556 (XXIV), 2705 (XXV), 2876 (XXVI), 2982 (XXVII), 3120 (XXVIII), 3302 (XXIX), 3423 (XXX), 31/32, 32/38, 33/43, 34/32, 35/31, 36/54, 37/34, 38/53, 39/45, 40/55, 41/28, 42/77, 43/32, 44/87, 45/20, 46/66, 47/17, 48/48, 49/42, 50/35, 51/142, 52/60, 53/63, 54/86, 55/140, 56/68 and 57/134).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/105).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/105), A/59/74.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 90)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/71
Summary records	A/C.4/58/SR.2-5 and 7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/58/479
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.72
Resolution	58/105

85. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national entity and territorial integrity of a colonial territory at the time of its accession to independence (resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419, 44/419, 45/402 A, 46/402 A, 47/402 A, 48/402 A, 49/402 A, 50/402 A, 51/402 A, 52/402 A, 53/402 A, 54/402 A, 55/402 A, 56/402 A, 57/503 A and 58/503 A).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 8)

Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.2
Decision	58/503 A

86. Macroeconomic policy questions

World Summit on the Information Society

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly welcomed the preparations for the World Summit on the Information Society undertaken at the national and regional levels, and requested the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union to submit to the General Assembly for information, at its fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the preparations for the Summit (resolution 57/238).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union on the first phase and progress in the preparations for the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (resolution 57/238), A/59/80-E/2004/61.

(a) International trade and development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The 192 members of the Conference are States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II,

paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference will hold its eleventh session at Sao Paulo, Brazil, from 14 to 18 June 2004.

When the Conference is not in session, the 148-member Trade and Development Board carries out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference. The Board reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Board convened its thirty-third and thirty-fourth executive sessions in September 2003 and March 2004 and its twenty-first special session in May 2004. The fifty-first session of the Board is scheduled to be held from 4 to 15 October 2004.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution and on developments in the multilateral trading system (resolution 58/197).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board on its thirty-third and thirty-fourth executive sessions, its twenty-first special session and its fifty-first regular session: Supplement No. 15 (A/59/15);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report prepared in conjunction with the secretariat of UNCTAD (resolution 58/197).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 91 (a))

Report of the Trade and Development Board on its thirtieth, thirty-first and thirty-second executive sessions, twentieth special session and fiftieth session: Supplement No. 15 (A/58/15)

Report of the Secretary-General on unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (A/58/301)

Report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development (A/58/414)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 23-27, 34, 36 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/481/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/197

(b) International financial system and development

The General Assembly considered this question at its fiftieth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 50/91, 51/166, 52/180, 53/172, 54/197, 55/186, 56/181 and 57/241).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly recognized the increasing initial signs that economic activity was gradually strengthening in many economies, while noting with concern the unevenness of the recovery of the global economy; recognized the concern about the fact that in 2002 developing countries as a whole had made net outward transfers of financial resources for the sixth consecutive year,

and underscored the need for measures, as appropriate, at the national and international levels to address the issue; stressed the importance of strong domestic institutions, of adopting effective measures, including new financial mechanisms, to support the efforts of developing countries and of promoting international financial stability and sustainable growth; noted the importance of advancing current efforts to reform the international financial architecture and emphasized that those efforts needed to include the effective participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition; called upon multilateral financial institutions, in providing policy advice and financial support to member countries, to work on the basis of nationally-owned reform and development strategies; reiterated the importance of the orderly resolution of sovereign debt crises and encouraged the efforts to improve the assessment of debt sustainability in low- and middle-income countries and the consideration of proposals to generate innovative public and private mechanisms for financing development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/202).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/202).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 91 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/369
Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-6, 19-21, 24 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/481/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/202

(c) External debt crisis and development

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fortieth session and has addressed the issue as a separate agenda item at each subsequent session (resolutions 41/202, 42/198, 43/198, 44/205, 45/214, 46/148, 47/198, 48/182, 49/94, 50/92, 51/164, 52/185, 53/175, 54/202, 56/184 and 57/240 and decision 40/474).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the determination, as expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to deal comprehensively and effectively with the debt problems of low- and middle-income developing countries; recognized that creditors and debtors must share the responsibility for preventing and resolving unsustainable debt situations; called upon those heavily indebted poor countries that have not already done so, to take, as soon as possible, the policy measures necessary to become eligible for the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and to reach the decision point; stressed the need to pursue, where appropriate, debt relief measures vigorously and expeditiously, including within the Paris and London Clubs and other relevant forums; called upon the international community, including the United Nations system, to take appropriate measures and actions for the implementation of commitments, agreements and decisions of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in particular those relating to the question of the external debt problem of developing countries, and in that regard stressed the need, inter alia, to take steps to ensure that resources

provided for debt relief did not detract from official development assistance intended to be available for developing countries, and to establish a set of clear principles for the management and resolution of financial crises; stressed the importance of continued flexibility with regard to the eligibility criteria for the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative; stressed the need to strengthen the institutional capacity of developing countries in debt management and called upon the international community to support efforts towards that end; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and to include in that report a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries, inter alia, those resulting from global financial instability (resolution 58/203).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/203).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 91 (e))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/290
Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 19-21, 24 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/481/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/203

(d) Commodities

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly encouraged donor Governments and organizations to increase their financial and technical support for activities aimed at addressing commodity issues; invited the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to mainstream and accord high priority to programmes on commodity-related issues; urged Governments and invited international financial institutions to continue to assess the effectiveness, including the operationalization and user-friendliness, of the systems for compensatory financing of export-earnings shortfalls; requested the Secretary-General to undertake further open and transparent discussions with all relevant stakeholders on enhancing the impact of the set of existing instruments to support commodity-dependent developing countries in their efforts to diversify their exports; called upon the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and invited other relevant bodies and organs of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant international organizations, to strengthen coherently their capacity-building and technical cooperation activities in this area; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/204).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General of the United Nations transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on world commodity trends and prospects (resolution 57/236) and reporting on the implementation of resolution 58/204.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 91 (g))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Meeting of Eminent Persons on Commodity Issues, held at Geneva on 22 and 23 September 2003 (A/58/401)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 23-27, 35 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/4 ;1/Add.6
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/204

87. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development

The General Assembly considered the question of international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 46/205, 48/187, 50/93, 52/179, 53/173, 54/196, 55/213, 55/245 and 56/210 A and B and decisions 47/436, 55/446, 56/445 and 56/446).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Monterrey Consensus as adopted by the International Conference on Financing for Development on 22 March 2002 (resolution 56/210 B).

The General Assembly considered the question of follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development at its fifty-seventh session (resolutions 57/250, 57/272 and 57/273).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, having held the first High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, reiterated the call to fully implement and to build further on the commitments made and agreements reached at the International Conference on Financing for Development; recalled paragraph 69 of the Monterrey Consensus and requested: (a) the President of the General Assembly, in coordination with the President of the Economic and Social Council, to strengthen the preparations, with all major institutional and other stakeholders, of matters relevant to the organization of the High-level Dialogue, in consultation with all Member States; (b) the President of the Economic and Social Council, with support from the Vice-Presidents, to enhance the Council's interactions through regular exchanges with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on organizational matters related to the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development, within the context of the preparations for the high-level meeting with those institutions; and (c) the President of the Economic and Social Council, in consultation with all major institutional stakeholders, to focus the annual special high-level meeting on specific issues, within the holistic integrated approach of the Monterrey Consensus, and to report thereon to the Council; welcomed the establishment of the Financing for Development Office in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and reiterated the need to enable it to continue within its mandate: (a) to organize workshops and multi-stakeholder consultations, including experts from the official and private sectors, as well as academia and civil society, to examine issues related to the mobilization of

resources for financing development and poverty eradication; and (b) to convene activities involving various stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society, as appropriate, to promote best practices and exchange information on the implementation of the commitments made and agreements reached at the International Conference on Financing for Development; decided to consider at its fifty-ninth session possible innovative sources of financing for development, and requested the Secretary-General to submit the result of the analysis on this issue, as called for in paragraph 44 of the Monterrey Consensus; invited countries to report by 2005, inter alia, through existing reporting mechanisms, on their efforts to implement the Monterrey Consensus; decided to hold the 2005 High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development at the ministerial level, the time and modalities of which would be set by the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual analytical assessment of the state of the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, including the implementation of the resolution, to be prepared in full collaboration with the major institutional stakeholders (resolution 58/230).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development (resolution 58/230, para. 17);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the results of the analysis on innovative sources of financing for development (resolution 58/230, para. 14);

(c) Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization (New York, 26 April 2004) (resolution 58/230, para. 11 (b)), A/59/92 and Add.1 and 2-E/2004/73 and Add.1 and 2.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 104 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of and follow-up to commitments and agreements made at the International Conference on Financing for Development (A/58/216)

Note by the Secretary-General on the organizational and procedural matters of the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (A/58/436)

Summary by the President of the General Assembly of the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (A/58/555 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2)

Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization (A/58/77-E/2003/62 and Add.1 and 2)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 33, 34, 35 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/494
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.44, 47-49 and 78
Resolution	58/230
Decision	58/509

88. Sustainable development[b]

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its eighth special session

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly adopted a number of provisions setting up the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (resolution 2997 (XXVII)), including the establishment of the Governing Council of UNEP. The Governing Council was to report annually to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, which would transmit to the Assembly such comments on the report as it might deem necessary. At its forty-second session, the Assembly changed the annual cycle of submission of reports to a biennial one (resolution 42/185).

At its fifty-third session, in July 1999, the General Assembly adopted a series of recommendations on strengthening the activities of the United Nations in the field of environment and human settlements, in one of which it welcomed the proposal to institute an annual, ministerial-level, global environmental forum, with the Governing Council of UNEP constituting the forum in the years that it meets in regular session and, in alternate years, with the forum taking the form of a special session of the Governing Council (resolution 53/242).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its twenty-second session and the decisions contained therein; emphasized the need for UNEP, within its mandate, to further contribute to sustainable development programmes, the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation; called upon UNEP to contribute, within its mandate and as a member of the Inter-Agency Task Force, to the preparations for the international meeting to review the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States; encouraged Member States, the Governing Council and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to submit their comments on the issue of establishing universal membership of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum; encouraged Member States to participate in the ongoing intergovernmental consultation process on the strengthening of the scientific base of UNEP; requested that the reports on the work of the Environment Management Group be made available to the General Assembly at its next session; underlined the need to consider adequate reflection of all administrative and management costs of UNEP in the context of the United Nations regular budget; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UNEP and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to the Programme and to other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi (resolution 58/209).

Document: Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its eighth special session: Supplement No. 25 (A/59/25) (resolutions 2997 (XXVII), 53/242 and 58/209).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 94)

Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its twenty-second session: Supplement No. 25 (A/58/25)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 12-18, 24 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/484/Add.8
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/209

Protection against products harmful to health and the environment

The question of the exchange of information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products was first considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, in 1979 (resolution 34/173).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare and regularly update a consolidated list of products the consumption and/or sale of which had been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or, in the case of pharmaceuticals, not approved by Governments (resolutions 37/137 and 38/149).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly considered the question of protection against products harmful to health and the environment, and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly at its forty-first session and every three years thereafter on the implementation of its resolutions 37/137 and 38/149 (resolution 39/229).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its forty-first, forty-fourth, forty-seventh, fiftieth and fifty-third sessions (resolution 44/226 and decisions 41/450, 47/439, 50/431 and 53/445).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment (decision 56/440).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/229).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 98)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/56/115-E/2001/92 and Corr.1
Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.22, 26, 36 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/561/Add.8
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Decision	56/440

Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the issue of establishing universal membership for the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum.

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992) on the establishment of a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 47/191).

At its nineteenth special session, in 1997, the General Assembly adopted the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (resolution S-19/2, annex).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to organize the 10-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002 at the summit level in South Africa (resolution 55/199).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation that had been adopted by the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002; and called for the implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the Summit (resolution 57/253).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated that sustainable development was a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities; encouraged Governments and organizations at all levels, as well as major groups, to undertake results-oriented initiatives and activities to promote and facilitate the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including through voluntary multi-stakeholder partnership initiatives; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/218).

Documents:

(a) Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/59/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the activities undertaken during the International Year of Freshwater, 2003, and on further efforts to achieve the sustainable development of water resources (resolution 57/252), A/59/167;

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (resolution 58/218).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 95)

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/58/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on activities undertaken in implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (A/58/210)

Note by the Secretariat on the future programme, organization and methods of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development (A/C.2/58/5)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 15-18, 22, 24, 36 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/485
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/218

(b) Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[1]

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly endorsed the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, as adopted on 6 May 1994 at the first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Barbados from 25 April to 6 May 1994 (resolution 49/122).

At its nineteenth special session, in 1997, the General Assembly decided to convene a two-day special session in New York in September 1999 for a full and comprehensive review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action (resolution S-19/2, annex).

At its twenty-second special session, in 1999, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" (resolution S-22/2).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its fiftieth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 50/116, 51/183, 52/202, 53/189, 54/224, 55/202 and 56/198).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly recognized the importance of adopting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development, in order to address such issues as land-based pollution, pollution from ships, physical impacts on coral reefs and the diversity and dynamic interaction of and competition among, socio-economic activities for the use of the coastal areas and the marine environment and their resources; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/261).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States would be convened from 30 August to 3 September 2004 and would include a high-level segment; decided that the International Meeting would seek a renewed political commitment by the international community and would focus on practical actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action, and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-ninth session the report of the International Meeting (resolution 58/213).

At its fifty-eighth session, in June 2004, the General Assembly decided to reschedule the International Meeting from 10 to 14 January 2005 (resolution 58/213 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development (resolution 57/261);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (resolution 58/213).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 87 (f))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States; and promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development (A/57/131)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 14-16, 20, 33-36, 42 and 44
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/532/Add.6
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/261

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 94 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General on the further implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/58/170)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the draft provisional rules of procedure of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/58/567 and Corr.1)

Note by the Secretariat on preparations for an international meeting to review the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/C.2/58/4)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 12-18, 34 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/484/Add.4
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.78 and 90
Draft resolution	A/58/L.63
Resolutions	58/213 A and B

(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction[b]

International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly, noting the disastrous effects, resulting in economic, human and environmental losses, of the 1997/98 El Niño event, requested the Secretary-General to facilitate an internationally concerted and comprehensive strategy towards the integration of the prevention, mitigation and rehabilitation of the damage caused by the El Niño phenomenon (resolution 52/200).

At its fifty-third to fifty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 53/185, 54/220 and 55/197).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly, noting that the signing of the memorandum of cooperation between Ecuador and the World Meteorological Organization constituted a major step in the process for the establishment of an international centre for the study of the El Niño phenomenon, invited the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction and the inter-agency secretariat for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to ensure functional synergies among the working groups dealing with climate variability, social and economic vulnerability, and the effectiveness of early warning systems (resolution 56/194).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue the full implementation of its resolutions 52/200, 53/185, 54/220, 55/197 and 56/194 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/46, 1999/63 and 2000/33; and to report to it at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/255).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/255).

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to plan and coordinate the 2004 review of the Yokohama Strategy (resolution 57/256).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005, at the senior-official level, to conclude the review of the Yokohama Strategy and its Plan of Action and identify specific activities aimed at ensuring the relevant provisions of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development on vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management; decided to establish an open-ended intergovernmental preparatory committee for the Conference to review the organizational and substantive preparations for the Conference; and requested the inter-agency secretariat for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to serve as the secretariat of the Conference, without hindering the other existing work and priorities of the secretariat for the Strategy (resolution 58/214).

Also at the fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction to enhance the coordination on the promotion of disaster reduction; encouraged the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the Convention to continue to address the adverse effects of climate change,

especially in those developing countries that were particularly vulnerable; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/215).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and on international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon (resolutions 58/214 and 58/215).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 94 (e))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/58/277)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 12-18, 24, 27 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/484/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolutions	58/214 and 58/215

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Malta. At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 43/53). At its forty-fourth to forty-sixth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 44/207, 45/212 and 46/169).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 47/195).

At its forty-eighth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 48/189, 49/120, 50/115, 51/184, 52/199, 54/222, 56/199 and 57/257 and decisions 53/444 and 55/443).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (resolution 58/243).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of the Conference of the Parties (resolution 58/243).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 94 (f))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (A/58/308)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/58/7/Add.27)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 12-18, 24 and 37; A/C.5/58/SR.28 and 30
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/484/Add.6
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/58/656
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.78 and 79
Resolution	58/243

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly first considered the sub-item, at its forty-seventh session, in 1992, after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992 (resolution 47/188). The Convention was adopted on 17 June 1994 and entered into force on 26 December 1996.

At its fifty-first to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 51/180, 52/198, 53/191, 54/223, 55/204, 56/196 and 57/259).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly declared 2006 the International Year of Deserts and Desertification (resolution 58/211).

Also at the fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the Convention (resolution 58/242).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/242).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 94 (b))

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/58/7/Add.26)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/158
Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 12-18, 24 and 37; A/C.5/58/SR.28 and 30
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/484/Add.2
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/58/655
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.78 and 79
Resolutions	58/211 and 58/242

(f) Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in June 1992, and entered into force on 29 December 1993.

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 49/117, 50/111, 51/182, 52/201, 53/190, 54/221, 55/201, 56/197 and 57/260).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to continue reporting to it on the ongoing work regarding the Convention, including its Cartagena Protocol (resolution 58/212).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (resolution 58/212).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 94 (c))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (A/58/191)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 12-18, 24, 37 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/484/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/212

(g) United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly, welcomed the fact that the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development confirmed the importance of education for sustainable development and recommended that the Assembly consider adopting a decade of education for sustainable development starting in 2005; decided to proclaim the ten-year period beginning on 1 January 2005 the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development; designated the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as the lead agency for the promotion of the Decade and requested it to develop a draft international implementation scheme (resolution 57/254).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the Framework for a Draft International Implementation Scheme, and requested the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as the designated lead agency, to promote the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, in coordination with other relevant United Nations agencies and programmes; and encouraged Governments to consider the inclusion of measures to implement the Decade in their respective educational strategies and national development plans by 2005 (resolution 58/219).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 96)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 15-18, 24 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/486
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/219

89. Implementation of the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and of the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly[1]

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly established the Commission on Human Settlements and decided that the report of the work of the Commission should be submitted to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/162).

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/180, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) was held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 3 to 14 June 1996. Subsequently, in its resolution 51/177, the Assembly endorsed the decision of the Conference, including the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda.

The question was considered at the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-second to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 49/109, 50/100, 52/190, 53/180, 54/207 to 54/209, 55/194 and 55/195).

At its twenty-fifth special session, to review and appraise the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on Cities and other Human Settlements in the New Millennium (resolution S-25/2).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to transform the Commission on Human Settlements and its secretariat, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), including the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, with effect from 1 January 2002, into the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, to be known as UN-Habitat; and also decided to transform, with effect from 1 January 2002, the Commission on Human Settlements into the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly (resolution 56/206).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested UN-Habitat to work towards coordination of human settlements issues as inputs to the overall coordination of humanitarian efforts; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/226).

Also at its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted the draft rules of procedure of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (resolution 58/227).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (resolution 58/226).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 101)

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on the work of its nineteenth session: Supplement No. 8 (A/58/8)

Report of the Secretary-General on the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (A/58/178)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 27, 34, 36 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/491
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolutions	58/226 and 58/227

90. Globalization and interdependence

(a) Globalization and interdependence

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly in 1998. The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-third to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 53/169, 54/231, 55/212, 56/209 and 57/274).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly underlined that intergovernmental cooperation in science and technology was an important tool with which to enhance international cooperation; and invited the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to include in his report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a section on the outcomes of the global biotechnology forum to be held in Chile in December 2003 (resolution 57/237).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session which should focus on ways to forge greater coherence in order to advance the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 58/225).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/225).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 100)

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence (A/58/394)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 32, 35 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/490
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/225

(b) International migration and development

At its forty-ninth session, in the context of its deliberations on the report of the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on international migration and development (resolution 49/127).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report to be submitted to it at its fifty-second session containing concrete proposals on ways and means to address the issue of international migration and development (resolution 50/123).

Since then, the General Assembly has considered the item biennially, at its fifty-second, fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 52/189, 54/212 and 56/203).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-ninth session a report on international migration and development that would, inter alia, provide an update of the results of the various activities relating to international migration and development that have been carried out within the United Nations system and other relevant intergovernmental organizations, and would suggest action-oriented recommendations for the consideration of the Assembly (resolution 58/208).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/208).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 93 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/98
Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 9-11, 34 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/483/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/208

(c) Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin[b]

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 56/186 and 57/244, both on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin, invited all Member States and competent regional organizations to sign, ratify and fully implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption; encouraged all States that had not yet done so to enact laws to prevent and combat corrupt practices and the transfer of illicitly acquired assets and for the return of such assets to the countries of origin; also encouraged all Member States that had not yet done so to require financial institutions to properly implement comprehensive due diligence and vigilance programmes that could facilitate transparency and prevent the placement of illicitly acquired funds; encouraged subregional and regional cooperation in the efforts to prevent and combat corrupt practices and the transfer of assets of illicit origin and for the return of such assets to the countries of origin; called for further international cooperation, inter alia, through the United Nations system, in support of national, subregional and regional efforts to prevent and address the transfer of assets of illicit origin, as well as to return such assets to the countries of origin; requested the international community to provide, inter alia, technical assistance to support national efforts to strengthen human and institutional capacity aimed at preventing corrupt practices and the transfer of assets of illicit origin, returning such assets to the countries of origin and formulating strategies for mainstreaming and promoting transparency and integrity in both the public and

private sector; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/205).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/205).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 92)

Report of the Secretary-General on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin (A/58/125)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 8, 14 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/482
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/205

(d) Culture and development

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-first session, in 1986 (resolution 41/187). Subsequently, the question was considered at its forty-fourth to forty-sixth, forty-ninth, fifty-first to fifty-third and fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 44/238, 45/189, 46/157, 46/158, 49/105, 51/179, 52/197, 53/184 and 55/192).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly, inter alia, proclaimed 21 May the World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant United Nations bodies and multilateral development institutions, to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/249).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (resolution 57/249).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 86 (c))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on cultural development (A/57/226)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 12, 13, 17, 23 36, 42 and 43
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/531/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/249

(e) Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-seventh to forty-ninth, fifty-first, fifty-third and fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 47/187, 48/181, 49/106, 51/175, 53/179 and 55/191).

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution with particular focus on an analysis that would determine the progress achieved in the integration of countries with economies in transition into the world economy (resolution 57/247).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/247).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 86 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the integration of the economies in transition into the world economy (A/57/288)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 12, 13, 17, 36 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/531/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/247

91. Groups of countries in special situations

(a) Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

At its fifty-second session, in 1997, the General Assembly decided to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 2001 (resolution 52/187).

At its fifty-fifth session, in July 2001, the General Assembly endorsed the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 that had been adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001 (resolution 55/279).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (resolution 56/227).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 57/276).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General-Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit through the Economic and Social Council, an annual progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 in a more analytical and results-oriented way by placing greater emphasis on concrete results and indicating the progress achieved in its implementation (resolution 58/228).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (resolution 58/228), A/59/94-E/2004/77.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 96)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (A/57/496)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.3-8, 25-27 and 41
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/541
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/276

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 102)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries (A/58/86-E/2003/81)

Report of the Secretary-General on the participation of the least developed countries at the annual substantive sessions of the Economic and Social Council (A/58/532)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 28, 29, 34 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/492
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Decision	58/228

(b) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation should be convened in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on 28 and 29 August 2003 (resolution 57/242). The Conference adopted the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action (resolution 58/201).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/201).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 91 (c) and (f))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the transit environment in the landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours (A/58/209)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/388
Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 19-21, 24, 37 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/481/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/201
Decision	58/547

92. Eradication of poverty and other development issues

(a) Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)[p]

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly proclaimed the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (resolution 50/107).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-first to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 51/178, 52/193, 53/198, 54/232, 55/210, 56/207 and 57/266).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of its resolution (resolution 58/222).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/222).

International Year of Microcredit, 2005[p]

At its fifty-second session, in 1997, the General Assembly, welcoming the outcome of the Microcredit Summit held in February 1997, launched a global movement to reach 100 million of the world's poorest families, with credit for self-employment and other financial services, by the year 2005 (resolution 52/194).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly proclaimed the year 2005 as International Year of Microcredit; and requested that the observance of the Year be a special occasion for giving impetus to microcredit programmes throughout the world (resolution 53/197).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations Capital Development Fund to jointly coordinate the activities of the United Nations system

[p] The reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty and on the International Year of Microcredit, 2005, will be issued as one document.

regarding the preparations for and observance of the Year; invited Member States to consider establishing national coordinating committees or focal points; invited Member States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and civil society to collaborate in the preparations for and observance of the Year; encouraged Member States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other actors to make voluntary contributions and/or to lend other forms of support to the Year; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the preparations for the Year to it at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/221).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 58/211, 58/221 and 58/222).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 98)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) and draft programme of action for the International Year of Microcredit, 2005 (A/58/179)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, entitled "Progress report on the measures taken for the operationalization of the World Solidarity Fund" (A/58/72-E/2003/53)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-7, 14, 16 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/488
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolutions	58/211, 58/221 and 58/222

(b) Women in development

The General Assembly considered this question biennially from its fortieth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 40/204, 42/178, 44/171, 46/167, 49/161, 50/104, 52/195, 54/210 and 56/188).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to update the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* for the consideration of the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, noting that the survey should focus, as in the past, on selective emerging development issues that had an impact on the role of women in the economy at the national, regional and international levels (resolution 58/206).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 54/210 and 58/206).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 93 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the empowerment of women and integration of gender perspectives in the promotion of economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development (A/58/135)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 9-11, 27 and 37

Report of the Second Committee	A/58/483/Add.1 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/206

(c) Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth, forty-ninth and fifty-first to fifty-third and fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 46/151, 49/108, 51/170, 52/208, 53/177 and 55/187).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly reiterated that industrialization was a key element in the promotion of the sustainable development of developing countries and countries with economies in transition; acknowledged the interlinkage of globalization and interdependence, and reiterated the importance of the transfer of technology to developing countries and countries with economies in transition as an effective means of international cooperation in the field of industrial development; requested the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to facilitate industrial development with emphasis on initiatives to support micro, small and medium-sized enterprises of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in particular least developed countries and landlocked developing countries; encouraged UNIDO to further develop its global forum capacity according to its mandate; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 57/243).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/243).

References for the fifty-seventh (agenda item 85 (a))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNIDO on industrial development cooperation (A/57/184)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 10, 13, 35, 38 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/530
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Resolution	57/243

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 91 (b))

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its sixth session: Supplement No. 3 (A/58/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the impact of new biotechnologies, with particular attention to sustainable development, including food security, health and economic productivity (A/58/76)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union on the ongoing preparatory process for the World Summit on the Information Society (A/58/74-E/2003/58)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 19-21, 24, 36 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/481/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Decisions	58/545 and 58/546

93. Operational activities for development

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system

Documents:

(a) Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/59/3);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 39/125), A/59/135.

(b) Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the resolution in the context of the triennial policy review, and to make appropriate recommendations; and also requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to undertake an evaluation of the progress of the common country assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework processes and their impact on the field of operational activities, as an integral part of the next triennial policy review of operational activities, and to report, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2004, on the results of such an evaluation, including lessons learned and recommendations made, for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 56/201).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to further review at its fifty-ninth session, the pledging mechanisms and resource mobilization for operational activities for development of the United Nations system (decision 57/548).

At its substantive session of 2003, the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2003/3, paragraph 37, also requested the Secretary-General to focus the analysis for the triennial comprehensive policy review in 2004, in the context of the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 56/201 (Assembly resolution 56/201 and Council resolution 2003/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development undertaken by the United Nations system (Assembly resolution 56/201 and Council resolution 2003/3), A/59/85;

(c) Comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for 2002 (Assembly resolution 35/81), A/59/84;

(d) Comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for 2003 (Assembly resolution 35/81).

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 99 (a))

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/56/3)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (A/56/174)

Summary records	A/C.2/56/SR.3-8, 14-16, 22 and 38-40
Report of the Second Committee	A/56/562/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.90
Resolution	56/201

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 88)

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/57/3/Rev.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Measures to promote and facilitate South-South cooperation (A/57/155)

Pledging mechanisms to fund operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/57/332)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (A/57/125)

Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.3-8, 18, 19, 24, 40 and 44
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/533
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.78
Decision	57/548

94. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The Security Council, in its resolution 446 (1979) of 22 March 1979, determined that the policy and practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 had no legal validity and constituted a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. That position was reaffirmed by the Council in its resolution 465 (1980), in which it affirmed the applicability to those territories of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949.

The General Assembly has considered this question at its forty-eighth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 48/212, 49/132, 50/129, 51/190, 52/207, 53/196, 54/230, 55/209, 56/204 and 57/269).

At its substantive session of 2002, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, through the Council, a report on the implementation of the resolution (Council resolution 2003/59).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution on this item (resolution 58/229).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (Council resolution 2003/59 and Assembly resolution 58/229), A/59/89-E/2004/21.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 103)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/58/75-E/2003/21)

Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 30, 31, 35 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/493
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/229

95. Training and research

(a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965 pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth

session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)). UNITAR was established as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining peace and security and promoting economic and social development through training and research programmes. The Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board of Trustees. The UNITAR statute provides that the Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to other United Nations bodies.

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 45/219, 46/180, 47/227, 48/207, 49/125, 50/121, 51/188, 52/206, 53/195, 54/229, 55/208, 56/208 and 57/268).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the relevance of UNITAR; welcomed the establishment of the Institute's Hiroshima Office for Asia and the Pacific; renewed its appeal to all Governments to give the Institute their generous financial and other support; stressed the need to take action to resolve expeditiously the issues related to the Institute's rent, debt, rental rates and maintenance costs; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/223) (see also resolution 58/272, sect. XIV).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Director of UNITAR: Supplement No. 14 (A/59/14);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/223).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 99 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/183
Summary records	A/C.2/58/SR.2-6, 22, 24, 30, 36 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/58/489
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.78
Resolution	58/223

(b) United Nations University

At its twenty-fourth session, in 1969, the General Assembly considered the question of the establishment of an international university, devoted to the Charter objectives of peace and progress. At that session, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to undertake, in cooperation with UNITAR, an expert study on the feasibility of an international university (resolution 2573 (XXIV)). The question was further considered at the following two sessions (resolutions 2691 (XXV) and 2822 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an international university under the auspices of the United Nations to be known as the United Nations University (resolution 2951 (XXXVII)); and at its twenty-eighth

session, the Assembly adopted the Charter of the United Nations University (A/9149/Add.2) (resolution 3081 (XXVIII)).

In accordance with articles III and IV of the Charter of the University, the Council of the University, consisting of 28 members, is the governing board of the University. The term of office of its 24 appointed members is six years and none of them may serve continuously for more than six years. The Rector is a member of the Council. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR are ex officio members of the Council (decision 40/436). As of 1998, the Council reports directly to the Second Committee of the General Assembly in accordance with its programme of work (decision 52/454).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to encourage other bodies of the United Nations system to utilize more fully the capacity of the University; and invited the international community to make voluntary contributions to the University (resolution 57/267).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University: Supplement No. 31 (A/59/31);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/267).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 90 (a))

Report of the Council of the United Nations University: Supplement No. 31 (A/57/31)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/589
Summary records	A/C.2/57/SR.2-8, 27, 31, 37, 38 and 44
Report of the Second Committee	A/57/535
Plenary meeting	A/57/ PV.78
Resolution	57/267

96. Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development (resolution 47/92). The Summit was held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995.

The item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development" was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly at the request of Denmark (A/50/192). At the same session, the Assembly decided to hold a special session of the General Assembly in the year 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and to consider further actions and initiatives (resolution 50/161). The twenty-fourth

special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", was held at Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000.

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 51/202, 52/25, 53/28, 54/23, 55/46, 56/177 and 57/163).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the need to take effective measures to implement the commitments made by heads of State and Government at the World Summit for Social Development, contained in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action; invited the Economic and Social Council, at the highest possible level, to assess the effectiveness of integrating economic and social policies in promoting human resources development and make recommendations in that regard to the General Assembly, and invited the different entities of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to take into account the integration of economic and social policies in their respective domains; reaffirmed that social development required the active involvement of all actors in the development process, including civil society organizations, corporations and small businesses; encouraged Governments, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and civil society to enhance their support to its work; noted its decision to review in 2005 the progress achieved in implementing all the commitments made in the Millennium Declaration, and called upon the Commission for Social Development to transmit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, the substantive outcome of its review of the further implementation of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly for its consideration in 2005; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/130).

At its twenty-fourth special session, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to assess regularly, through the Commission for Social Development, the further implementation of the Copenhagen commitments and the outcome of the special session (resolution S-24/2, annex). In that connection, at its forty-second session, held from 4 to 13 February 2004, the Commission for Social Development adopted the agreed conclusions on its priority theme "Improving Public Sector Effectiveness" and decided to transmit them to the Economic and Social Council for its endorsement.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/130), A/59/120.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 105)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/172
Summary records	A/C.3/58/SR.2-6, 10 and 28
Report of the Third Committee	A/58/496
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.77
Resolution	58/130

97. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Preparations for and celebration of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly proclaimed 1994 as the International Year of the Family (resolution 44/82). It considered the question at its fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 52/81, 54/124, 56/113 and 57/164).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General recalled that one plenary meeting at its fifty-ninth session, in 2004, would be devoted to the observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family, building upon the events to be held on 15 May 2004 on the occasion of the International Day of Families; and requested the Secretary-General to submit an interim report to the Commission for Social Development at its forty-second session and a substantive report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution and on the preparations for and the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family at all levels (resolution 58/15).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/15).

United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all

The issue of education for all was considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 52/84 and 54/122).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the ten-year period beginning on 1 January 2003 the United Nations Literacy Decade; and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to develop and finalize a well targeted and action-oriented plan of action to be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/116).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their efforts to implement effectively the International Plan of Action for the United Nations Literacy Decade; and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to prepare a report on the implementation of the International Plan of Action for submission to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 57/166).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (resolution 57/166).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 98)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2002: Supplement No. 3 (A/57/3/Rev.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Preparations for the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2004 (A/57/139 and Corr.1)

International Year of Volunteers: outcomes and future perspectives (A/57/352)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

Follow-up to the International Year of the Family in 2004, drawing attention to the report contained in document E/CN.5/2002/2 (A/57/67-E/2002/45)

Transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on an international plan of action for the United Nations Literacy Decade (A/57/218 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.3/57/SR.7-11, 19 and 22
Report of the Third Committee	A/57/545
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.77 and Corr.1
Resolutions	57/164 and 57/166

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 106)

Relevant chapter of the Economic and Social Council for 2003: Supplement No. 3 (A/58/3/Rev.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the preparations for the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2004 (A/58/67-E/2003/49)

Summary records	A/C.3/58/SR.2-6, 10, 19, 23, 28, 34, 48 and 58
Report of the Third Committee	A/58/497 (Part I)
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.68
Resolution	58/15

98. Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly entrusted the Commission for Social Development with the revision of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and the elaboration of a long-term strategy on ageing, based on new developments since 1982 and on the experience of the International Year of Older Persons in 1999; requested the Commission for Social Development, at its thirty-eighth session, to adopt a recommendation on the convening of a Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002 to review the outcome of the First World Assembly (resolution 54/24).

At its resumed fifty-fourth session in May 2000, the General Assembly decided to convene the Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002, on the occasion of the

twentieth anniversary of the Vienna World Assembly on Ageing; and accepted the offer of the Government of Spain to host the Assembly in April 2002 (resolution 54/262).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the road map for the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002 (see A/58/160); invited Member States and the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to incorporate ageing, as appropriate, into actions to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration; requested the Economic and Social Council to consider ageing when elaborating its list of cross-sectoral thematic issues for the establishment of the multi-year programme of work for the coordination segment of its substantive session; encouraged the relevant entities of the United Nations to support national efforts in capacity-building; requested the Statistical Commission to assist Member States in developing modalities for disaggregating data by age and sex; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/134).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/134), A/59/164.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 107)

Report of the Secretary-General (A/58/160)	
Summary records	A/C.3/58/SR.2-6, 10 and 57
Report of the Third Committee	A/58/498
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.77
Resolution	58/134

99. Crime prevention and criminal justice

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held in Geneva in 1955, the Second Congress in London in 1960, the Third Congress in Stockholm in 1965, the Fourth Congress in Kyoto in 1970, the Fifth Congress in Geneva in 1975, the Sixth Congress in Caracas in 1980, the Seventh Congress in Milan in 1985, the Eighth Congress in Havana in 1990, the Ninth Congress in Cairo in 1995 and the Tenth Congress in Vienna in 2000.

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly recommended that a commission on crime prevention and criminal justice be established as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 46/152).

At its forty-seventh to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 47/87, 47/89, 47/91, 48/101 to 48/103, 49/156 to 49/159, 50/145 to 50/147, 51/59 to 51/63, 52/85 to 52/91, 53/110 to 53/114, 54/125 to 54/131, 55/25, 55/59 to 55/64, 55/188, 55/255, 56/119, 56/120, 57/169 to 57/171 and 57/173 and decision 54/431).

No advance documentation is expected.

International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, both supplementing the Convention (resolution 55/25). Following their adoption, the Convention and the two Protocols were opened for signature at a high-level political signing conference in Palermo, Italy, convened in December 2000 pursuant to Assembly resolution 54/129. Following the finalization of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition at the twelfth session of the Ad Hoc Committee established pursuant to Assembly resolution 53/111, the General Assembly adopted the instrument at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 55/255). The Protocol was opened for signature at United Nations Headquarters 30 days after its adoption by the General Assembly.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and noted the number of signatures and ratifications of the three Protocols to the Convention, which was likely to lead to the entry into force at an early date of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; welcomed the organization by the Secretary-General of the treaty event "Focus 2003: treaties against transnational organized crime and terrorism", held at United Nations Headquarters in September 2003, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 57/173; encouraged Member States to make sufficient voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, as well as contributions in direct support of activities and projects of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, requested the Centre to undertake all activities necessary to ensure the efficient preparation of the inaugural session of the Conference of the Parties, in 2004; also requested the Centre to develop a guide containing elements that would be useful to States parties in meeting their reporting requirements to the Conference of the Parties and to undertake a study on the functioning of extradition and mutual legal assistance through existing mechanisms, including bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements or arrangements; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution in his report on the work of the Centre to be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/135).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/135).

Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the establishment of the Global Programme against Terrorism; called upon Member States that had not yet done so to become parties to and implement the universal conventions and protocols

related to terrorism and, where appropriate, to request assistance to that end from the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; invited States that had not yet ratified or acceded to the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism to make use of the United Nations legislative guide to the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism, in their efforts to incorporate the provisions of those instruments into their national legislation; urged Member States to continue working together, as well as on a regional and bilateral basis and in close cooperation with the United Nations, to prevent and combat acts of terrorism; requested the Centre to prepare guidelines on technical assistance and to submit those guidelines to Member States for their consideration; invited all States to make adequate voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund; recommended that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in coordination with other United Nations entities, in particular the Counter-Terrorism Committee, keep under regular review the progress made by Member States in becoming parties to and implementing the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism and the needs of Member States requesting technical assistance; requested the Secretary-General to organize a senior-level discussion during the thirteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on progress made with regard to the criminal justice aspects of terrorism and international cooperation and to the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism, invited Member States to provide the Secretary-General with information on the nature of links between terrorism and other forms of crime in order to increase synergies in the delivery of technical assistance by the Centre, and requested the Secretary-General to include an analysis of that information in his report on the implementation of the resolution; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/136).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/136).

United Nations Convention against Corruption

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-fourth session, in 1999 (resolution 54/128).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an ad hoc committee for the negotiation of a future international legal instrument against corruption to start its work in Vienna as soon as draft terms of reference were adopted; requested the Secretary-General to convene an intergovernmental open-ended expert group to examine and prepare such draft terms of reference (resolution 55/61). At the same session, the Assembly invited the expert group to consider the question of illegally transferred funds and the repatriation of such funds to countries of origin on the same basis as its mandate pursuant to Assembly resolution 55/61 (resolution 55/188).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 56/260 and 57/169).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Government of Argentina for hosting the informal preparatory meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption; adopted the United Nations Convention against Corruption annexed to the resolution, and opened it for signature at the High-level Political Signing Conference that was to be

held in Merida, Mexico, in December 2003; decided that, until the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention decided otherwise, the account referred to in article 62 of the Convention would be operated within the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, and encouraged Member States to begin making adequate voluntary contributions to that account; also decided that the Ad Hoc Committee would complete its tasks arising from the negotiation of the Convention by holding a meeting in order to prepare the draft text of the rules of procedure of the Conference of the States Parties and of other rules described in article 63 of the Convention, which would be submitted to the Conference of the States Parties at its first session for consideration; requested the Conference of the States Parties to address the criminalization of bribery of officials of public international organizations, including the United Nations, and related issues, taking into account questions of privileges and immunities, as well as of jurisdiction and the role of international organizations, by, inter alia, making recommendations regarding appropriate action in that regard; decided that 9 December should be designated International Anti-Corruption Day; requested the Secretary-General to designate the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to serve as the secretariat for and under the direction of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention; and further requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the High-level Political Signing Conference to be held in Merida, Mexico, in accordance with resolution 57/169, for submission to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/4).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the High-level Political Signing Conference (resolution 58/4).

United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that the main theme of the Eleventh Congress should be "Synergies and responses: strategic alliances in crime prevention and criminal justice"; accepted with gratitude the offer of the Government of Thailand to host the Eleventh Congress; and decided that the duration of the Congress should not exceed eight days (resolution 57/171).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to hold the Eleventh Congress from 18 to 25 April 2005; also decided that the high-level segment would be held during the last three days of the Congress; approved the provisional agenda as set forth in paragraph 4 of the resolution; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings; urged the regional preparatory meetings to make action-oriented recommendations and conclusions for consideration by the Congress and the Commission at its fourteenth session; invited Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant entities to provide financial, organizational and technical support for the workshops; invited donor countries to cooperate with developing countries to ensure their full participation in the workshops; invited Governments and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to inform the Eleventh Congress about their activities with a view to the implementation of the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in the regional preparatory meetings for the Eleventh Congress and at the Congress itself, in accordance with past practice; encouraged Governments to undertake preparations

for the Eleventh Congress at an early stage, including the establishment of national preparatory committees; reiterated its invitation to Member States to be represented at the Eleventh Congress at the highest possible level and to participate in thematic interactive round tables; requested the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of ancillary meetings of non-governmental and professional organizations participating in the Eleventh Congress, as well as meetings of professional and geographical interest groups, and to take appropriate measures to encourage the participation of the academic and research community in the Congress; requested the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General and an Executive Secretary of the Eleventh Congress; requested the Commission to accord sufficient time at its thirteenth session to reviewing the progress made in the preparations for the Eleventh Congress, to finalize in good time all the necessary organizational and substantive arrangements and to make its recommendations through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure the proper follow-up to the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly through the Commission at its thirteenth session (resolution 58/138).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its thirteenth session containing final recommendations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (resolution 58/138);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (resolution 58/138), A/59/123-E/2004/90.

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly called upon all Member States and non-governmental organizations to adopt concrete practical measures to support the Institute in the development of the requisite capacity and to implement its programmes and activities aimed at strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa; requested the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime; and also requested him to make concrete proposals, including the provision of additional core professional staff, to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/139).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/139).

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, affirmed the importance of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including to prevent and combat terrorism; reaffirmed the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme; reaffirmed the role of the United Nations Office on

Drugs and Crime in providing to Member States technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice; called upon the Secretary-General to enhance further the visibility of the global programmes addressing the trafficking in human beings, corruption, organized crime and terrorism; invited all States to support the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, or through voluntary contributions in direct support of such activities; encouraged relevant programmes, funds and organizations of the United Nations system to support the technical operational activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; called upon the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to strengthen further its activities in its mandated function of resource mobilization; requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to provide adequate support to the Commission including cooperation and coordination with the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and other relevant bodies; also requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures and provide adequate support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime so as to enable it to promote the speedy entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Corruption; and further requested him to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/140).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/140).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 108)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption on the work of its first to seventh sessions (A/58/422 and Add.1)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2003: Supplement No. 3 (A/58/3/Rev.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/58/87-E/2003/82)

Promoting the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto (A/58/165)

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity (A/58/222)

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/58/223)

Summary records	A/C.3/58/SR.7-10, 19, 23 and 28
Report of the Third Committee	A/58/499
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.51 and 77
Resolutions	58/4, 58/135, 58/136 and 58/138 to 58/140

100. International drug control

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly requested that the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control be reviewed and updated on a biennial basis (resolution 48/112, sect. IV).

In 1998, at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration (resolution S-20/2, annex), the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution S-20/3, annex) and measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem (resolutions S-20/4 A to E).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution 54/132, annex).

At its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 55/65, 56/124 and 57/174).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly urged all Member States to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction; urged States to renew their efforts to implement the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors; encouraged States to establish or strengthen mechanisms for ensuring strict control of chemical precursors used to manufacture illicit drugs; called upon all States to strengthen international cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities to prevent and combat illicit drug trafficking; urged States to strengthen action aimed at preventing and combating the laundering of proceeds derived from drug trafficking and related criminal activities, with the support of the United Nations system and relevant international institutions; called upon States, where appropriate, to enhance support for alternative development and elimination programmes undertaken by countries affected by illicit cultivation; urged all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/141).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/141).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 109)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2003: Supplement No. 3 (A/58/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (A/58/124)

Report of the Secretary-General on the quinquennial evaluation of the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly devoted to countering the world drug problem together (A/58/253)

Summary records	A/C.3/58/SR.7-10, 19 and 23
Report of the Third Committee	A/58/500
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.77
Resolution	58/141

101. Advancement of women

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As at 29 March 2004, 177 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention, 43 States parties to the Convention had accepted the amendment of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and 60 had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fifth to forty-fifth, forty-seventh and forty-ninth to fifty-first and fifty-third to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 35/140, 36/131, 37/64, 38/109, 39/130, 40/39, 41/108, 42/60, 43/100, 44/73, 45/124, 47/94, 49/164, 50/202, 51/68, 53/118, 54/137, 55/70, 56/229 and 57/178).

Pursuant to resolution 34/180, the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women transmits to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council every year a report on its activities and makes suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States Parties.

Document: Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/59/38 (Parts I and II)) (resolution 34/180).

United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly decided to make the United Nations Development Fund for Women a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with the United Nations Development Programme (resolution 39/125).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fortieth to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 40/104, 42/63, 43/102, 44/74, 45/128, 46/97, 48/107, 50/166, 52/94, 54/136 and 56/130 and decision 41/426).

Pursuant to resolution 39/125, the Secretary-General transmits to the General Assembly every year a report on the activities of the Fund, under the items entitled "Advancement of women" and "Operational activities for development" (see item 93 above).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Development Fund for Women on its activities in 2003 (resolution 39/125) (under items 93 and 101).

Trafficking in women and girls

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-ninth session, in 1994 (resolution 49/166), and subsequently at its fiftieth to fifty-third and fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 50/167, 51/66, 52/98, 53/116 and 55/67).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to compile, as reference and guidance, successful interventions and strategies in addressing the various dimensions of the problem of trafficking in women and children, in particular girls, based on reports, research and other materials, and to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session; and also requested the Secretary-General to include in that report proposals for a future international/United Nations year against trafficking in persons, especially women and girls, with a view to protecting their dignity and human rights (resolution 57/176).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/176).

Elimination of all forms of violence against women, including crimes identified in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly first considered this question at its fifty-fifth session. At the fifty-seventh session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the matter to it at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/181).

The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to include in his report on the issue of elimination of violence against women to be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a substantive report on the subject of working towards the elimination of crimes against women committed in the name of honour containing an analysis of the root causes of those crimes, supportive statistical data, where available, and information on initiatives taken by States (resolution 57/179).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to conduct an in-depth study on all forms and manifestations of violence against women and to submit a progress report on the study to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/185).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 57/181, 57/179 and 58/185).

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

Pursuant to its resolutions 45/175 of 18 December 1990 and 46/140 of 17 December 1991, the General Assembly has considered this question in the Third Committee biennially in odd-numbered years. It considered this question at its forty-sixth, forty-eighth to fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/99, 48/105, 49/163, 50/163, 52/95 and 54/140). Thereafter, the Assembly has considered the question annually (resolutions 55/219, 56/125, 57/175 and 57/311).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish a working group to make recommendations to the Assembly, for its consideration by the end of 2002, on the future operation of the Institute (resolution 56/125).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Institute to report to the Assembly, one year after the appointment of a Director, on its programme of work and on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (see A/56/907) (resolution 57/311).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Working Group on the Future Operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women to continue monitoring the implementation of the recommendations and measures contained in its report (A/57/330 and Add.1) until the new executive board convened its first session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/244).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/244).

Status of women in the United Nations system

The General Assembly considers this question every year, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, in the context of the work of its Third Committee. In even-numbered years only, the issue is also considered in the Fifth Committee.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the preparation of a research-based analysis by the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, to be presented to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, of the probable causes of the slow advancement in the improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system, with a view to elaborating new strategies for achieving gender parity; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution, including by providing up-to-date statistics on the number and percentage of women in all organizational units and at all levels throughout the United Nations system, as well as gender-segregated attrition rates for all organizational units and at all levels, and on the implementation of departmental human resource action plans, in particular for the achievement of the gender targets, to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/144).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/144).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda items 102 and 103)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2002: Supplement No. 3 (A/57/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Working Group on the Future Operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/57/330 and Add.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Working towards the elimination of crimes against women committed in the name of honour (A/57/169)

Trafficking in women and girls (A/57/170)

Follow-up to and progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (A/57/286)

Financial situation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/57/797) (relates to item 112)

Nineteenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/57/7/Add.18) (relates to items 102 and 112)

Twenty-eighth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/57/7/Add.27) (relates to item 112)

Summary records	A/C.3/57/SR.12-16, 19, 22, 23, 26, 31, 46, 51 and 54; A/C.5/57/SR.29, 31, 32, 37, 39, 49, 50, 52-54 and 56
Reports of the Third Committee	A/57/549 and A/57/550
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/57/658 (relates to items 102 and 112) and A/57/649/Add.2 (relates to item 112)
Plenary meetings	A/57/PV.77 and Corr.1 and PV.90
Resolutions	57/176, 57/179, 57/181 and 57/311 (relates to item 112)

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 110 and 117 (b))

Report of the Working Group on the Future Operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/58/540)

Report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system (A/58/374)

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/58/7/Add.20) (relates to items 110 and 121)

Summary records	A/C.3/58/SR.11-16, 24, 26, 28, 32, 34, 36-58 and 61; A/C.5/58/SR.28 and 30
Report of the Third Committee	A/58/501 and A/58/508/Add.2
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/58/649 (relates to items 110 and 121)
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.77 and 79
Resolutions	58/144, 58/185 and 58/244

102. Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly in 1995. At that session, the Assembly endorsed the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995 (resolution 50/42).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth to fifty-third and fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 50/203, 51/69, 52/100, 52/231, 53/120, 55/71, 56/132 and 57/182).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on the Status of Women on the follow-up to and progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session, with an assessment of progress made in mainstreaming a gender perspective within the United Nations system; also requested the Secretary-General to include in his annual and quinquennial reports on the follow-up to the United Nations Millennium Declaration an assessment of the progress made in promoting the goal of gender equality; and further requested the Secretary-General to provide, by the end of 2004, a compilation of updated and substantiated statistics from Member States and other relevant sources on the situation of women and girls, including older women, in countries around the world, including by issuing a new volume of *The World's Women: Trends and Statistics* (resolution 58/148).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/148).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 111)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2003: Supplement No. 3 (A/58/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session (A/58/166)

Summary records	A/C.3/58/SR.11-16 and 57
Report of the Third Committee	A/58/502
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.77
Resolution	58/148

103. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

New international humanitarian order

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 55/73 and those preceding it concerning the promotion of a new international humanitarian order and cooperation in the humanitarian field, requested the Secretary-General to remain in contact with Governments and the relevant international and non-governmental bodies and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the progress made concerning the promotion of a new international humanitarian order and compliance with refugee law, international humanitarian law and human rights instruments in armed conflicts and emergency situations (resolution 57/184).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the new international humanitarian order (resolution 57/184).

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The question of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 46/108, 47/107, 48/118, 49/174, 50/149, 51/71, 52/101, 53/126, 54/147, 55/77, 56/135 and 57/183).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to it at its fifty-ninth session on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa, taking fully into account the efforts expended by countries of asylum, and to present an oral report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2004 (resolution 58/149).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/149).

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, urged Governments and other donors to respond promptly to annual and supplementary appeals issued by the Office of the High Commissioner for requirements under its programmes; and requested the High Commissioner to report on his activities to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/151).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2003: Supplement No. 12 (A/59/12).

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 428 (V), annex).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the High Commissioner should make an annual oral report to the Economic and Social Council to keep it informed of the coordination aspects of the work of the Office and should continue the existing practice, as established in paragraph 11 of its statute, of presenting an annual written report to the General Assembly, on the understanding that every ten years, beginning at the sixty-eighth session, the report would include a strategic review of the global situation of refugees and the role of the Office, prepared in consultation with the Secretary-General and the Executive Committee (resolution 58/153).

The report of the annual session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme is submitted in an addendum to the High Commissioner's annual report.

Documents: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2003: Supplement No. 12 (A/59/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/59/12/Add.1).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 104)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2001: Supplement No. 12 (A/57/12)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2002: Supplement No. 3 (A/57/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the new international humanitarian order (A/57/583)

Summary records	A/C.3/57/SR.39, 47, 50, 52, 53, 55 and 57
Report of the Third Committee	A/57/551
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.77 and Corr.1
Resolution	57/184

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 112)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2003: Supplement No. 3 (A/58/3/Rev.1)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2002: Supplement No. 12 (A/58/12)

Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12A (A/58/12/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (A/58/353)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on strengthening the capacity of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to carry out its mandate (A/58/410)

Summary records	A/C.3/58/SR.30-33, 39, 42 and 43
Report of the Third Committee	A/58/503
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.77
Resolutions	58/149, 58/151 and 58/153

104. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25). The Convention entered into force on 2 September 1990. At its fifty-fourth session, the Assembly adopted two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 54/263): one on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and one on children in armed conflict. The first protocol entered into force on 18 January 2002 and the second on 12 February 2002.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session: (a) an updated report on progress achieved in realizing the commitments set out in the document entitled "A world fit for children", and (b) a report on the rights of the child containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the problems addressed in the resolution; requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to continue to submit to the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Commission on Human Rights reports containing relevant

information on the situation of children affected by armed conflict; and invited the independent expert for the United Nations study on violence against children to present an oral progress report on the study to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/157).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/157);

(b) Biennial report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (resolution 58/157).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 113)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (A/58/282)

Children and armed conflict (A/58/546-S/2003/1053 and Corr.1 and 2)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

Transmitting the annual report of his Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict (A/58/328 and Corr.1)

Drawing the attention of Member States to his report on progress towards implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, contained in document A/58/184 (A/58/329)

Note by the Secretariat on a recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on its working methods (A/C.3/58/10)

Summary records	A/C.3/58/SR.16-20, 26, 27, 32, 34, 36, 56, 58-60 and 62
Report of the Third Committee	A/58/504
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.77 and 79
Resolution	58/157
Decision	58/534

105. Programme of activities for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, 1995-2004

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

The Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/131 of 13 December 1985, 50/156 of 21 December 1995, 53/130 of 9 December 1998 and 56/140 of 19 December 2001.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly appealed to all Governments and organizations to consider contributing to the Fund, if possible with a substantial increase in the level of contributions (resolution 57/192).

In accordance with its resolution 40/131, the General Assembly will have before it at its fifty-ninth session a biennial report of the Secretary-General on the decisions approved and travel grants paid with the resources of the Fund.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/131).

Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

The Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People was established pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 48/163 of 21 December 1993, 49/214 of 23 December 1994 and 50/157 of 21 December 1995, relating to the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People.

In accordance with paragraph 23 of the annex to resolution 50/157 on the programme of activities for the International Decade, an Advisory Group was established in April 1996 to assist the Coordinator of the Voluntary Fund. At its ninth session, held from 22 to 26 March 2004, the Advisory Group made recommendations to the Secretary-General on project grants to indigenous communities and organizations as well as on programmes to be implemented by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit, through the Secretary-General, a report on the implementation of the programme of activities for the Decade to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/158).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the implementation of the programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (resolution 58/158).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 106)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (A/57/296)

Implementation of the programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (A/57/395)

Summary records	A/C.3/57/SR.22-24, 28, 31 and 55; A/C.5/57/SR.29, 31, 32 and 37
Report of the Third Committee	A/57/553
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/57/659 (relates to items 106 and 112)
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.77 and Corr.1
Resolution	57/192

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 114)

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2003: Supplement No. 3 (A/58/3/Rev.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the implementation of the programme of activities for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (A/58/289)

Summary records	A/C.3/58/SR.21-23, 27 and 28
Report of the Third Committee	A/58/505
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.77
Resolution	58/158

106. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

(a) Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged all States that had not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede to it as a matter of urgency, with a view to achieving universal ratification by 2005; and decided to consider at its fifty-ninth session the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (resolution 57/194, sect. III).

As at 31 March 2004, 169 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/194, sect. III).

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

In accordance with article 8 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination consists of 18 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mahmoud Aboul-Nasr (Egypt),* Nourredine Amir (Algeria),* Alexei Avtonomov (Russian Federation),** Ralph Boyd Jr. (United States of America),** Jose Francisco Cali Tzay (Guatemala),** Fatimata Binta Victoire Dah (Burkina Faso),** Régis de Gouttes (France),* Kurt Herndl (Austria),* Patricia Nozipho January-Bardill (South Africa),** Morten Kjaerum (Denmark),* Jose Augusto Lindgren Alves (Brazil),* Raghavan Vasudevan Pillai (India),** Agha Shahi (Pakistan),* Linos Alexander Sicilianos (Greece),* Tang Chengyuan (China),** Patrick Thornberry (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Luis Valencia Rodríguez (Ecuador)** and Mario Jorge Yutzis (Argentina).**

* Term of office expires on 19 January 2006.

** Term of office expires on 19 January 2008.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make

suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to consider at its fifty-ninth session the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its sixty-second and sixty-third and its sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sessions, the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee and the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (resolution 57/194).

Document: Reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its sixty-second and sixty-third sessions: Supplement No. 18 (A/58/18) and on its sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sessions: Supplement No. 18 (A/59/18).

Measures to combat contemporary forms of racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 49/147, 50/135, 51/79, 52/109, 53/133, 54/153, 55/83, 56/266 and 57/195).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, invited the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to submit to the Assembly the study on the issue of political platforms that promoted or incited racial discrimination, as requested by the Commission in its resolution 2003/41 (resolution 58/159).

At the same session, the General Assembly, reaffirming its commitment to a global drive for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and reaffirming its firm determination and its commitment to eradicate totally and unconditionally racism and racial discrimination, laid out basic general principles; and urged States, as a matter of urgency, to accede to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 58/160, sect. II).

Documents:

(a) Study by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance on the issue of political platforms that promote or incite racial discrimination (resolution 58/159);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (resolution 58/160).

Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to close the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (resolution 58/160, sect IV).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 107)

Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2002: Supplement No. 3 (A/57/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its sixtieth and sixty-first sessions: Supplement No. 18 (A/57/18)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/57/333)

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/57/334)

Summary records	A/C.3/57/SR.24-29, 31, 36, 40 and 60
Report of the Third Committee	A/57/554
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.77 and Corr.1
Resolution	57/194

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 115 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its sixty-second and sixty-third sessions: Supplement No. 18 (A/58/18)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (A/58/80-E/2003/71)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/58/313)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005: Supplement No. 7 and corrigendum (A/58/7 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.3/58/SR.24-29, 33, 36, 52 and 60
Report of the Third Committee	A/58/506
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.77
Resolutions	58/159 and 58/160
Decision	58/535

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to proclaim 2004 the International Year to commemorate the Struggle against Slavery and its Abolition (resolution 57/195, sect. III).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly called upon States to elaborate action plans, in consultation with national human rights institutions, and to provide the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with such action plans and other relevant materials on measures taken to implement the provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (resolution 58/160, sect. III).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 115 (b))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (A/58/324)

Note by the Secretary-General	A/58/331
Summary records	A/C.3/58/SR.24-29, 33, 36, 52 and 60
Report of the Third Committee	A/58/506
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.77
Resolution	58/160

107. Right of peoples to self-determination

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination was a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights; requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the question to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/161).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the use of mercenaries and their recruitment, financing and training were causes for grave concern to all States; urged all States to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries; called upon all States that had not yet done so to consider acceding to or ratifying the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries; urged all States to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination in the fulfilment of his mandate; recommended that the Commission on Human Rights renew the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a period of three years; and requested the Special Rapporteur to report, with specific recommendations, to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session his findings on the use of mercenaries to undermine the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 58/162).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/161);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (General Assembly resolution 58/162 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 2004/5).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 116)

Report of the Secretary-General (A/58/180)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/58/115)

Summary records	A/C.3/57/SR.24-29, 36, 39, 43 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/58/507
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.77
Resolutions	58/161 and 58/162

108. Human rights questions

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly considered problems relating to the reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights (resolution 38/117).

The General Assembly considered the question annually from its thirty-ninth to fifty-first sessions (resolutions 39/138, 40/117, 41/121, 42/105, 43/135, 44/135, 45/85, 46/111, 47/111, 48/120, 49/178, 50/170 and 51/87) and biennially thereafter (resolutions 53/138 and 55/90).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session the reports of the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies on their periodic meetings, and to report to it at that session on measures taken to implement the resolution (resolution 57/202).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/202);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies on their fifteenth meeting (resolution 57/202) (A/58/350);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies on their sixteenth meeting (resolution 57/202);

(d) Compilation of the rules of procedure of the treaty bodies (HRI/GEN/4).

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex), and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46). The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 58/164).

As at 30 March 2004, 134 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/164).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its resolution 39/46 called upon all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question on torture in the performance of his task, to supply all necessary information requested by the Special Rapporteur, to respond appropriately and expeditiously to his urgent appeals and to give serious consideration to requests by the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries, and urged them to enter into a constructive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur in following up his recommendations; and decided to consider the interim report of the Special Rapporteur at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/164).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its sixtieth session (Commission resolution 2004/41).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 58/164).

Report of the Committee against Torture

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Committee against Torture is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Guibril Camara (Senegal),** Mr. Sayed Kassem El Masry (Egypt),* Ms. Felice Gaer (United States of America),** Mr. Claudio Grossman (Chile),** Mr. Fernando Mariño Menéndez (Spain),* Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis (Cyprus),** Mr. Julio Prado Vallejo (Ecuador),** Mr. Ole Vedel Rasmussen (Denmark),* Mr. Alexander M. Yakovlev (Russian Federation)* and Mr. Yu Mengjia (China).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

The Committee against Torture held its thirty-first and thirty-second sessions in Geneva from 10 to 21 November 2003 and from 3 to 21 May 2004, respectively. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited all States ratifying or acceding to the Convention and those States that were parties to the Convention and had not yet done so to consider joining the States parties that had already made the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention and to consider the possibility of withdrawing their reservations to article 20; urged all States parties to notify the Secretary-General of their acceptance of the amendments to articles 17 and 18 of the Convention as soon as possible; called upon States parties to consider signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention, which provided further measures for use in the fight against and the prevention of torture; and decided to consider at its fifty-ninth session the reports of the Secretary-General, including the report of the Committee against Torture and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of torture (resolution 58/164).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/59/44);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 58/164).

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and requested the Secretary-General to report to it annually on the administration of the Fund (resolution 36/151). The Fund receives voluntary contributions for distribution to non-governmental organizations providing psychological, medical, social, economic, legal, humanitarian or other forms of assistance to victims of torture and their relatives.

The Fund is administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations by the Secretary-General, with the advice of the Board of Trustees.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly expressed its gratitude and appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that had already contributed to the Fund; appealed to all Governments and organizations to contribute annually to the Fund, preferably by 1 March before the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Fund, if possible with a substantial increase in the level of contributions; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to all Governments the

appeals of the General Assembly for contributions to the Fund and to continue to include the Fund on an annual basis among the programmes for which funds were pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities; also requested the Secretary-General to assist the Board of Trustees of the Fund in its appeal for contributions and in its efforts to make better known the existence of the Fund and the financial means currently available to it and, in that effort, to make use of all existing possibilities; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the Fund (resolution 58/164).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/164).

Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Abdelfattah Amor (Tunisia),** Mr. Nisuke Ando (Japan),** Mr. Prafullachandra Natwarlal Bhagwati (India),** Mr. Alfredo Castillero Hoyos (Panama),** Ms. Christine Chanet (France),** Mr. Franco Depasquale (Malta),* Mr. Maurice Glèlè-Ahanhanzo (Benin),* Mr. Walter Kalin (Switzerland),** Mr. Ahmed Tawfik Khalil (Egypt),* Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius),* Mr. Rafael Rivas Posada (Colombia),* Sir Nigel Rodley (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Mr. Martin Scheinin (Finland),* Mr. Ivan Shearer (Australia),* Mr. Hipolito Solari-Yrigoyen (Argentina),** Ms. Ruth Wedgwood (United States of America),** Mr. Roman Wieruszewski (Poland)** and Mr. Maxwell Yalden (Canada).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

As at 15 June 2004, 152 States had ratified or acceded to the Covenant, 104 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol and 50 States had ratified or acceded to the Second Optional Protocol aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions and took note of the General Comments [Nos. 30 and 31] adopted by the Committee (resolution 58/165).

Document: Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/59/40).

Status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

At its forty-fifth session, in 1990, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (resolution

45/158, annex). The Convention entered into force on 1 July 2003 in accordance with paragraph 1 of its article 87, and following the twentieth instrument of ratification of the treaty on 14 March 2003. As at 31 March 2004, 25 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly called once again upon all Member States that had not yet ratified the Convention to consider urgently signing and ratifying or acceding to it; requested the Secretary-General to make all necessary provisions for the timely establishment of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, referred to in article 72 of the Convention; called upon States parties to the Convention to submit in a timely manner their first periodic report, as requested in article 73 of the Convention; requested the Secretary-General to provide all facilities and assistance necessary for the promotion of the Convention through the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights and the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights; and requested the Secretary-General to submit an updated report on the status of the Convention to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/166).

Document: Report of the Secretary General (resolution 58/166).

Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

The First Meeting of States Parties to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families was held at Headquarters on 11 December 2003 to elect the 10 members of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, in accordance with article 72 of the Convention. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Francisco Alba (Mexico),** Mr. Francisco Carrión Mena (Ecuador),** Ms. Ana Elizabeth Cubias Medina (El Salvador),** Ms. Anamaria Dieguez (Guatemala),* Mr. Ahmed Asan El-Borai (Egypt),** Mr. Abdelhamid El Jamri (Morocco),** Mr. Arthur Shatto Gakwandi (Uganda),* Mr. Jose Serrano Brillantes (Philippines),* Mr. Prasad Kariyawasam (Sri Lanka)* and Mr. Asad Taghizade (Azerbaijan).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2005.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

The Committee held its first session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 1 to 5 March 2004. In accordance with article 74 of the Convention, the Committee will submit an annual report on its activities to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session.

Document: Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: Supplement No. 48 (A/59/48).

Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

The Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/122 of 17 December 1991 for the purpose of assisting representatives of non-governmental organizations from

different regions, dealing with issues of contemporary forms of slavery, to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery by providing them with financial assistance and to extend, through established channels of assistance, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals whose human rights had been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery. The Fund is administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations by the Secretary-General, with the advice of a Board of Trustees, and can receive voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities.

The Board of Trustees held its ninth session from 26 to 30 January 2004. During the session, the Board reviewed narrative and financial reports on the use of grants paid from 1999 to 2003. Upon the recommendations made by the Board, on 23 February 2004, the Acting High Commissioner for Human Rights approved, on behalf of the Secretary-General, expenditure of about US$ 30,000 for nine travel grants and about US$ 150,700 for 20 project grants. Taking into consideration the requests received in 2004 and also that the Board recommended for expenditure almost all the money available at its ninth session, in order to be able to fulfil its mandate satisfactorily next year, in the Board's view, the Fund would need new voluntary contributions totalling US$ 325,000 before the tenth session of the Board in January 2005. For the recommendations adopted and updated information on the Fund, see the report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/2004/78 and Add.1).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/122).

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). This Covenant entered into force on 3 January 1976.

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Clément Atangana (Cameroon),** Mrs. Rocío Barahona Riera (Costa Rica),* Mrs. Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines),** Mrs. Maria Virginia Bras Gomes (Portugal),** Mr. Dumitru Ceausu (Romania),* Mr. Abdessatar Grissa (Tunisia),* Mrs. Chokila Iyer (India),** Mr. Azzouz Kerdoun (Algeria),** Mr. Yuri Kolosov (Russian Federation),** Mr. Georgio Malinverni (Switzerland),* Mr. Jaime Marchan Romero (Ecuador),** Mr. Sergei Martynov (Belarus),* Mr. Ariranga Govindasamy Pillay (Mauritius),* Mr. Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica),* Mr. Eibe Riedel (Germany),** Mr. Walid M. Sa'di (Jordan),* Mr. Philippe Texier (France)* and Mr. Alvaro Tirado Mejía (Colombia).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2004.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2006.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the reports of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions and on its twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth

sessions, and took note of General Comments adopted by the Committee (resolution 58/165).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 109 (a))

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2002: Supplement No. 3 (A/57/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights (A/57/476)

Summary records	A/C.3/57/SR.30-32, 36, 40 and 57
Report of the Third Committee	A/57/556/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.77 and Corr.1
Resolution	57/202

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 117 (a))

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2003: Supplement No. 3 (A/58/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/58/40), vol. I

Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/58/44)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (A/58/221)

United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Victims of Torture (A/58/284)

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (A/58/306)

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (A/58/326)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (A/58/120)

Note by the Secretariat transmitting the report of the chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies on their fifteenth meeting, held at Geneva from 23 to 27 June 2003 (A/58/350)

Summary records	A/C.3/58/SR.35, 36, 42, 43, 54 and 60
Report of the Third Committee	A/58/508/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.77
Resolutions	58/164 and 58/166
Decision	58/537

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms[b]

Missing persons

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/60 of 25 April 2002 regarding the question of missing persons, and decided to remain seized of the matter at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 57/207).

No advance documentation is expected.

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to pay special attention to the most appropriate ways of assisting countries of the various regions, at their request, under the programme of technical cooperation and to make, where necessary, relevant recommendations; took note with interest of the Quito Framework for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, aimed at strengthening national capacities for the promotion of human rights in Latin America and the Caribbean; noted with interest the results of the African regional dialogues held at Geneva and Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 5 to 7 November 2001 and 24 to 26 May 2002, respectively, in providing guidance to Governments, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations as well as better links with the African Union and other subregional organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights, to formulate concrete proposals and recommendations on ways and means to strengthen cooperation between United Nations and regional arrangements in the field of human rights and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of the resolution (resolution 57/210).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/210).

Human rights and extreme poverty

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly invited the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, within the framework of the implementation of the United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty, to continue to give appropriate attention to the question of human rights and extreme poverty; called upon States, United Nations bodies, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Development Programme, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to give appropriate attention to the links between human rights and extreme poverty; and decided to consider the question further at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 57/211).

No advance documentation is expected.

Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 55/107 and 56/151).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly affirmed that everyone was entitled to a democratic and equitable international order and that such an order fostered the full realization of all human rights for all; identified necessary requirements of a democratic and equitable international order; and decided to continue consideration of the matter at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 57/213).

No advance documentation is expected.

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly demanded that all Governments ensure that the practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions be brought to an end and that they take effective action to combat and eliminate the phenomenon in all its forms; reaffirmed Economic and Social Council decision 2001/266 of 24 July 2001, in which the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 2001/45 of 23 April 2001, to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions for three years; strongly urged all Governments, in particular those that had not yet done so, to respond without undue delay to the communications and requests for information transmitted to them by the Special Rapporteur, and urged them and all others concerned to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the situation worldwide in regard to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and her recommendations for more effective action to combat that phenomenon (resolution 57/214).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 57/214).

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged all Governments to take appropriate legislative or other steps to prevent and suppress the practice of enforced disappearances, in keeping with the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and to take action to that end at the national and regional levels and in cooperation with the United Nations, including through the provision of technical assistance; requested the Secretary-General to keep it informed of the steps he took to secure the widespread dissemination and promotion of the Declaration and to submit to it at its fifty-ninth session a report on the steps taken to implement the resolution; and decided to consider the question of enforced disappearances, in particular the implementation of the Declaration, at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 57/215).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/215).

Strengthening of the rule of law

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights remained the focal point for coordinating system-wide attention for human rights, democracy and the rule of law; requested the High Commissioner to continue to accord high priority to technical cooperation activities with regard to the rule of law and to continue to act as a

catalyst in the system by, inter alia, helping other United Nations agencies and programmes, within their respective mandates, to include in their work, as appropriate, attention to institution-building in the area of the rule of law; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the subject (resolution 57/221).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/221).

Respect for the right to universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 49/182, 50/175, 51/89, 52/121, 53/143, 54/169 and 55/100).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly once again called upon all States to guarantee the universally recognized freedom of travel to all foreign nationals legally residing in their territory; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 57/227).

No advance documentation is expected.

Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 45/163, 46/129, 47/131, 48/125, 49/181, 50/174, 51/105, 52/131, 53/149, 54/174, 55/104, 56/153 and 57/203).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to present practical proposals and ideas that would contribute to the strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights, through the promotion of international cooperation based on the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity, and to submit a comprehensive report on the question to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/168).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/168).

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-first to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 51/100, 52/134, 53/154, 54/181, 55/109, 56/149 and 57/224).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly called upon Member States, specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to continue to carry out a constructive dialogue and consultations for the enhancement of understanding and the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and encouraged non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to that endeavour; invited States and relevant United Nations human rights mechanisms and procedures to continue to pay attention to the importance of mutual cooperation, understanding and dialogue in ensuring the promotion and protection of all human rights; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/170).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its sixtieth session (Commission resolution 2004/63).

No advance documentation is expected.

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-first to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 51/103, 52/120, 53/141, 54/172, 55/110, 56/148 and 57/222).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly urged all States to refrain from adopting or implementing any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in particular those of a coercive nature with all their extraterritorial effects, which created obstacles to trade relations among States, thus impeding the full realization of the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments, in particular the right of individuals and peoples to development; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to give priority to the resolution in his annual report to the General Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to collect the views and information of Member States on the implications and negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on their populations and to submit an analytical report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, highlighting the practical and preventive measures in that respect (resolution 58/171).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/171).

The right to development

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its forty-first session, in 1986, at which it adopted the Declaration on the Right to Development (resolutions 41/128, 42/117, 43/127, 44/62, 45/97, 46/123, 47/123, 48/130, 49/183, 50/184, 51/99, 52/136, 53/155, 54/175, 55/108, 56/150 and 57/223).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the conclusions of the third session of the Working Group on the Right to Development (see E/CN.4/2002/28/Rev.1) and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session and an interim report to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the resolution, including efforts undertaken at the national, regional and international levels in the promotion and realization of the right to development (resolution 58/172).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/172).

The right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the achievement of the highest attainable level of health was a most important worldwide social goal; invited States to consider signing and ratifying the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control; and noted the request of the Commission on Human Rights to the Special Rapporteur to submit annually a report

to the Commission and an interim report to the General Assembly on the activities performed under his mandate (resolution 58/173).

The Commission on Human Rights discussed the question at its sixtieth session (Commission resolution 2004/27).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 58/173).

Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the activities of the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa at Yaoundé; noted with satisfaction the support provided for the establishment of the Centre by the host country; requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to provide their full assistance for the proper functioning of the Centre; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/176).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/176).

Human rights defenders

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (resolution 53/144).

At its fifty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative on the situation of human rights defenders for a three-year period and called for the Special Representative, once appointed, to report annually to the Commission on Human Rights and to the General Assembly (Commission resolution 2000/61). At its fifty-ninth session, the Commission renewed the mandate of the Special Representative for a further three years (Commission resolution 2003/64). At its sixtieth session, the Commission requested the Special Representative to continue to report to the General Assembly on her activities (Commission resolution 2004/68).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fourth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 54/170, 55/98, 56/163 and 57/209).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly called upon States to promote and give full effect to the Declaration; called upon all States to take all necessary measures to ensure the protection of human rights defenders, at both the local and the national levels; urged States to ensure that any measures to combat terrorism and preserve national security complied with their obligations under international law; emphasized the importance of combating impunity for threats, attacks and acts of intimidation against human rights defenders; invited Governments to consider translating the Declaration into national languages, and to disseminate it widely; invited relevant United Nations bodies to give due consideration to the Declaration and to the reports of the Special Representative; and decided to consider the question at its fifty-ninth session (58/178).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative (Commission resolution 2004/68).

Follow-up to the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education

The General Assembly considered the question of a decade for human rights education at its forty-eighth session, in 1993 (resolution 48/127). At its forty-ninth session, the Assembly proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 1995 the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004) and welcomed the Plan of Action as contained in the report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/184). The Assembly also considered the question at its fiftieth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 50/177, 51/104, 52/127, 53/153, 54/161, 55/94, 56/167 and 57/212).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to dedicate a plenary meeting during its fifty-ninth session on the occasion of Human Rights Day, 10 December 2004, to review the achievements of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995-2004, and to discuss possible future activities for the enhancement of human rights education (resolution 58/181).

The Commission on Human Rights, at its sixtieth session, recommended that the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2004 recommend that the General Assembly at is fifty-ninth session proclaim a world programme for human rights education, to begin on 1 January 2005, structured in consecutive phases; and requested the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare and submit for consideration and adoption by the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a plan of action for the first phase (2005-2007) of the proposed world programme, focusing on primary and secondary school systems (Commission resolution 2004/71).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (Commission resolution 2004/71).

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the overall rise in intolerance and discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief, emphasized the importance of a continued and strengthened dialogue among religions or beliefs to promote greater tolerance, respect and mutual understanding; and decided to consider the question at its fifty-ninth session and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on freedom of religion or belief to submit an interim report to the Assembly on the item (resolution 58/184).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its sixtieth session (Commission resolution 2004/36).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 58/184).

In-depth study on all forms of violence against women

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, affirming that the term "violence against women" meant any act of gender-based violence, whether occurring in public or in private life, requested the Secretary-General to conduct an in-depth

study available to all Member States and observers, as well as other United Nations stakeholders, and to submit a progress report on the study to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/185).

Document: Progress report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/185).

The right to food

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 56/155 and 57/226).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the right to food to submit a comprehensive report to the Commission at its sixtieth session (E/CN.4/2004/10) and an interim report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/186).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the question at its sixtieth session (Commission resolution 2004/19).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 58/186).

Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that States must ensure that any measure taken to combat terrorism complied with their obligations under international law; encouraged States, while countering terrorism, to take into account relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions on human rights and to consider the recommendations of the special procedures and mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and the relevant comments and views of United Nations human rights treaty bodies; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue: (a) to examine the question of the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, (b) to make general recommendations concerning the obligation of States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms while taking actions to counter terrorism, and (c) to provide assistance and advice to States, upon their request, on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, as well as to relevant United Nations bodies; also requested the High Commissioner to submit a study to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the extent to which the human rights special procedures and treaty monitoring bodies were able to address the compatibility of national counter-terrorism measures with international human rights obligations in their work; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixtieth session and to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/187).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this question at its sixtieth session (Commission resolution 2004/87).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/187);

(b) Study by the High Commissioner for Human Rights (resolution 58/187).

Respect for the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and in solving international problems of a humanitarian character

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 44/147 and 45/151) under the agenda item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections", and at its forty-sixth to forty-ninth, fifty-second and fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 46/130, 47/130, 48/124, 49/180, 52/119, 55/101, 56/152 and 57/217) under the present sub-item.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly called upon all States to cooperate fully, through constructive dialogue, to ensure the promotion and protection of all human rights for all and in promoting peaceful solutions to international problems of a humanitarian character and, in their actions towards that purpose, to comply strictly with the principles and norms of international law, inter alia, by fully respecting international human rights and humanitarian law; and decided to consider the question at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/188).

No advance documentation is expected.

Protection of migrants

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly acknowledged the entry into force of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; requested the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the human rights of migrants to continue taking into account the recommendations contained in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action in the performance of her mandate, tasks and duties; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution, and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit to the Assembly at the same session an interim report on the fulfilment of her mandate (resolution 58/190).

At its sixtieth session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to submit a report on her activities to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (Commission resolution 2004/53).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (Assembly resolution 58/190);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (Commission resolution 2004/53).

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-fourth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 54/165, 55/102, 56/165 and 57/205).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek further the views of Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system and to submit a substantive report on the subject to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/193).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/193).

Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should hold, within existing resources, two sessions in 2004 of 10 working days each, prior to the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit a comprehensive report of the Ad Hoc Committee to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session and to report on the implementation of paragraphs 7 to 9 of the resolution (resolution 58/246).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities (resolution 58/246);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the progress of efforts to ensure the full recognition and enjoyment of the human rights of persons with disabilities (Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/61 and Economic and Social Council decision 2002/265).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 109 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances (A/57/140)

Strengthening the rule of law (A/57/275)

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/57/283)

Human rights and extreme poverty (A/57/369)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (A/57/138)

Summary records	A/C.3/57/SR.34-38, 40-46 and 48-59
Reports of the Third Committee	A/57/556/Add.2 and Corr.1-4
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.77 and Corr.1
Resolutions	57/207, 57/210, 57/211, 57/213 to 57/215, 57/221 and 57/227

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 117 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Protection of migrants (A/58/121)

Progress of efforts to ensure the full recognition and enjoyment of the human rights of persons with disabilities (A/58/181 and Add.1)

Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity (A/58/185 and Add.1 and 2)

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights (A/58/257)

Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/58/266)

The right to development (A/58/276 and Add.1)

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures (A/58/279)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities (A/58/118 and Corr.1)

Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the human rights of migrants (A/58/275)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on freedom of religion or belief (A/58/296)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on education and public information activities in the field of human rights (A/58/318)

Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the right to food (A/58/330)

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/58/7/Add.21) (relates to items 117 (b) and 121)

Summary records	A/C.3/58/SR.37-55, 57, 58 and 61; A/C.5/58/SR.28 and 30
Report of the Third Committee	A/58/508/Add.2
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/58/650
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.77 and 79
Resolutions	58/168, 58/170 to 58/173, 58/176, 58/178, 58/181, 58/184 to 58/188, 58/190, 58/193 and 58/246
Decision	58/538

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

The situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its fortieth session, in 1984, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission whose mandate would be to establish contacts with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in that country and to submit

conclusions and appropriate suggestions to the Commission at its forty-first session (Commission resolution 1984/54). The mandate of the Special Representative has been renewed annually since then. At its fifty-seventh session, in 2001, the Commission on Human Rights extended the mandate of the Special Representative for a further year (Commission resolution 2001/17). His last report is contained in document E/CN.4/2002/42.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly called upon the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran: (a) to abide by its obligations freely undertaken under the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international human rights instruments; (b) to respond fully to the recommendations of the Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights on Arbitrary Detention; (c) to continue to cooperate with United Nations mechanisms, in particular with the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, and to respond fully to their recommendations; (d) to expedite judicial reform, to guarantee the dignity of the individual and to ensure the full application of due process of law and fair and transparent procedures by an independent and impartial judiciary; (e) to appoint an impartial prosecutor; (f) to eliminate all forms of discrimination based on religious grounds or against persons belonging to minorities, including the Baha'is, Christians, Jews and Sunnis; and (g) to take all necessary measures to end amputation and public flogging and to pursue vigorously penitentiary reform; and decided to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, paying particular attention to further developments, including the situation of the Baha'is and other minority groups, at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/195).

No advance documentation is expected.

Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

At its fiftieth session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights invited its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur mandated to establish direct contact with the authorities and the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to gather information on the situation of human rights there, including information supplied by non-governmental organizations (Commission resolution 1994/87). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly urged all parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to continue to respect their obligations as regards the implementation of the Transitional Constitution; to implement all necessary measures to put an end to the widespread violations of human rights and to impunity, in particular with regard to sexual violence against women and children; to protect human rights and to respect international humanitarian law, in particular by ensuring the safety, security and freedom of movement of all civilians, as well as United Nations and associated personnel, and the unhindered access of humanitarian personnel to all of the affected population throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; called upon the Government of National Unity and Transition to take specific measures to strengthen the transitional institutions and to re-establish stability and the rule of law over the entire territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo; to comply fully with its obligations under international human rights instruments and to continue to cooperate with United

Nations mechanisms for the protection of human rights and further strengthen its cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; to carry out a comprehensive reform of the judicial system; to reinstate the moratorium on capital punishment and adhere to its commitment to progressively abolish the death penalty; and to cooperate with the International Criminal Court and to continue to cooperate with the International Tribunal for Rwanda; and requested the Special Rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and a member of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances of the Commission to carry out a mission of investigation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/196).

At its sixtieth session, the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the report submitted by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session and thanked her for her work; decided to appoint an independent expert to provide assistance to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the field of human rights, to study the evolving situation of human rights in the country and to verify that its obligations in that field were being fulfilled; and requested the independent expert to submit a progress report on the implementation of the Commission resolution entitled "Technical cooperation and advisory services in the Democratic Republic of the Congo" to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (Commission resolution 2004/84).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the progress report of the independent expert (General Assembly resolution 58/196 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 2004/84).

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights decided to nominate a special rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and the people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and lawyers, with a view to examining the situation of human rights in Myanmar and following any progress made towards the transfer of power to a civilian government and the drafting of a new constitution, the lifting of restrictions on personal freedoms and the restoration of human rights in Myanmar (Commission resolution 1992/58). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly strongly urged the Government of Myanmar to enhance cooperation with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Myanmar and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Myanmar in order to assess first-hand the situation after 30 May 2003, to bring the country towards a transition to civilian rule, to ensure that they were both granted full and free access to Myanmar and that all persons cooperating with them were not subjected to any form of intimidation, harassment or punishment and, while in Myanmar, to provide them with equal access to the leaders and members of all the country's political parties, including the National League for Democracy; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide his good offices and to pursue his discussions on the situation of human rights and the restoration of democracy with the Government and people of

Myanmar, to give all necessary assistance to enable his Special Envoy and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Myanmar to enable them to discharge fully their respective mandates, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 58/247).

At its sixtieth session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (Commission resolution 2004/61).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (Assembly resolution 58/247);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 2004/61).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 117 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the human rights situation in Myanmar (A/58/325 and Add.1)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the mission of the Special Rapporteurs of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and of a member of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances of the Commission (A/58/127)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/58/219)

Report of his Special Representative on internally displaced persons (A/58/393)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the rights of everyone to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (A/58/427)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/58/534)

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/58/7/Add.22) (relates to items 117 (c) and 121)

Summary records	A/C.3/58/SR.16, 37-48, 52, 54, 55, 61 and 62; A/C.5/58/SR.28 and 30
Report of the Third Committee	A/58/508/Add.3
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/58/651 (relates to items 117 (c) and 121)
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.77 and PV.79
Resolutions	58/195, 58/196 and 58/247
Decision	558/539

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 48/121).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its forty-ninth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 49/208, 50/201, 51/118, 52/148 and 53/166 and decisions 54/435, 55/422, 56/403 and 57/535).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Third Committee (A/58/508/Add.4) (decision 58/540).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/121).

References for the fifty-eight session (agenda item 117 (d))

Report of the Third Committee	A/58/508/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.77
Decision	58/540

(e) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and requested the High Commissioner to report annually to the Commission on Human Rights and, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly (resolution 48/141).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first and subsequent sessions a sub-item entitled "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (decision 50/464).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (A/58/36) (decision 58/541).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, on 25 February 2004, approved the appointment by the Secretary-General of Ms. Louise Arbour (Canada) as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for a term of office of four years (decision 58/417). In a note dated 13 May 2004, the Secretary-General informed the Assembly that Ms. Arbour's term of office would be from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2008 (A/58/718/Add.1).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/59/36).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 117 (e))

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/58/36)

Note by the Secretary-General on the approval of the appointment of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (A/58/718 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.3/58/SR.37-48 and 62
Report of the Third Committee	A/58/508/Add.5
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.77 and PV.81
Decisions	58/417, 58/536 and 58/541

142. Nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-first session", considered chapter IV of the report of the Commission (A/54/10 and Corr.1 and 2), which contained the final draft articles on nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States. The Assembly, noting that the Commission had recommended the draft articles to the General Assembly for their adoption in the form of a declaration, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session an item entitled "Nationality of natural persons in relation to succession of States", with a view to the consideration of the draft articles and their adoption as a declaration at that session; and invited Governments to submit comments and observations on the question of a convention on the topic, with a view to the General Assembly considering the elaboration of such a convention at a future session (resolution 54/112).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the articles on nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States and invited Governments to take into account, as appropriate, the provisions contained therein when dealing with issues of nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States (resolution 55/153).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda item 160)

Summary record	A/C.6/55/SR.31
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/55/610
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.84
Resolution	55/153

143. Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-third session", considered chapter IV of the report of the Commission, which contained the draft articles on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts together with a recommendation that the Assembly take note of the draft articles and that it

consider, at a later stage, in the light of the importance of the topic, the possibility of convening an international conference of plenipotentiaries to examine the draft articles on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts with a view to concluding a convention on the topic.

The General Assembly took note of the articles, the text of which was annexed to resolution 56/83, and commended them to the attention of Governments without prejudice to the question of their future adoption or other appropriate action (resolution 56/83).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-sixth session (agenda item 162)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-third session: Supplement No. 10 and corrigendum (A/56/10 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.6/56/SR.11-24 and 27
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/56/589 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/56/PV.85
Resolution	56/83

144. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden (A/37/142).

The General Assembly considered the question biennially at its thirty-seventh to fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 37/116, 39/77, 41/72, 43/161, 45/38, 47/30, 49/48, 51/155, 53/96 and 55/148).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the status of the Additional Protocols relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts, as well as on measures taken to strengthen the existing body of international humanitarian law, inter alia, with respect to its dissemination and full implementation at the national level, based on information received from Member States and the International Committee of the Red Cross (resolution 57/14).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/14).

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 152)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/57/164 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.6/57/SR.7 and 18
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/57/559

Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.52
Resolution	57/14

145. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (A/35/142).

The General Assembly considered the item annually at its thirty-sixth to forty-third sessions, and biennially thereafter (resolutions 36/33, 37/108, 38/136, 39/83, 40/73, 41/78, 42/154, 43/167, 45/39, 47/31, 49/49, 51/156, 53/97 and 55/149).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report containing (a) information on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives; and (b) a summary of the reports on serious violations involving diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and actions taken against offenders, received from States, as well as of the views of States with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (resolution 57/15).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 57/15), A/59/125.

References for the fifty-seventh session (agenda item 153)

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/57/99 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2 and A/INF/56/6 and Add.1)
Summary records	A/C.6/57/SR.2, 3, 17 and 18
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/57/560
Plenary meeting	A/57/PV.52
Resolution	57/15

146. Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property

At its forty-sixth session, in 1991, the General Assembly, recognizing the desirability of the conclusion of a convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, decided to establish an open-ended Working Group of the Sixth Committee to examine: (a) issues of substance arising out of the draft articles in order to facilitate a successful conclusion of a convention through the promotion of general agreement; and (b) the question of the convening of an international conference, to be held in 1994 or subsequently, to conclude a convention on the subject (resolution 46/55).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its forty-seventh to forty-ninth and fifty-second to fifty-fourth sessions (decisions 47/414 and 48/413 and resolutions 49/61, 52/151, 53/98 and 54/101).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report submitted by the Chairman of the open-ended working group of the Sixth Committee established under resolutions 53/98 and 54/101, decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property (resolution 55/150).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 56/78 and 57/16).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee from 1 to 5 March 2004, with the mandate to formulate a preamble and final clauses, with a view to completing a convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, which will contain the results already adopted by the Ad Hoc Committee; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the outcome of its work (resolution 58/74).

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property, Supplement No. 22 (A/59/22).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 150)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property: Supplement No. 22 (A/59/22)

Summary records	A/C.6/58/SR.12, 13, 20 and 21
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/58/512
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.72
Resolution	58/74

147. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-seventh session

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade (resolution 2205 (XXI)). It began its work in 1968. The Commission originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world. At its twenty-eighth and fifty-seventh sessions, respectively, the Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 States (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)) and from 36 to 60 States (resolution 57/20).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly elected 43 members of the Commission (decision 58/407).

At the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with satisfaction of the completion and adoption by the Commission of the Model Legislative Provisions on Privately Financed Infrastructure Projects; requested the Commission and its

secretariat, relying on its role as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to take the lead in assuring cooperation and coordination with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, regional economic commissions and other international organizations in the work on international legal texts and propose appropriate and widely accepted international standards with due respect to the distinctive objectives of the Commission and the international financial institutions; appealed to Governments, the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, organizations, institutions and individuals, in order to ensure full participation by all Member States in the sessions of the Commission and its working groups, to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established to provide travel assistance to developing countries that were members of the Commission, at their request and in consultation with the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to keep under review the level of resources available to the Commission in order to ensure its ability to carry out its mandate (resolution 58/75).

Also at its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to publish the Model Legislative Provisions on Privately Financed Infrastructure Projects and to ensure that they became generally known and available (resolution 58/76).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on its thirty-seventh session: Supplement No. 17 (A/59/17);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board on the report of the Commission on its thirty-seventh session (resolution 2205 (XXI)).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 151)

Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on its thirty-sixth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/57/17)

Summary records	A/C.6/58/SR.2, 3 and 12
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/58/513
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.72
Resolutions	58/75 and 58/76

148. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-sixth session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 *a*, of the Charter. The object of the Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission concerns itself primarily with public international law, but it is not precluded from entering the field of private international law (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), was subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39). The Commission consists of 34 members elected for a term of five years. The last election was held at the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly (decision 56/311), and the next election will be held during the sixty-first session.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly recommended that the Commission continue its work on the topics in its current programme; invited Governments to provide information regarding national legislation, bilateral and other agreements and arrangements relevant to the topic currently entitled "Shared natural resources"; requested the Secretary-General to invite States and international organizations to submit information concerning their practice relevant to the topic "Responsibility of international organizations"; encouraged Member States to consider being represented at the level of legal adviser during the first week in which the report of the International Law Commission was discussed in the Sixth Committee to enable high-level discussions on issues of international law; and recommended that the debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly commence on 1 November 2004 (resolution 58/77).

Document: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-sixth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/59/10).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 152)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-fifth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/58/10)

Summary records	A/C.6/58/SR.14-21 and 23
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/58/514
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.72
Resolution	58/77

149. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). The Committee is currently composed of the following 19 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 52 of its report; requested the host country to continue to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions; welcomed the decision of the Committee to conduct a detailed review of the implementation of the Parking Programme for Diplomatic Vehicles, as recommended by the Legal Counsel in his opinion on 24 September 2002, with a view to addressing the problems experienced by some permanent missions, and

ensuring its proper implementation in a manner that is fair, non-discriminatory, effective and consistent with international law; and requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country (resolution 58/78).

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/59/26).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 153)

Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/58/26)

Summary record	A/C.6/58/SR.22
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/58/515
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.72
Resolution	58/78

150. International Criminal Court

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly established an ad hoc committee to review the draft statute for an international criminal court and to consider arrangements for the convening of a conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention on the establishment of such a court (resolution 49/53).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly established the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (resolution 50/46). At its fifty-first session, the Assembly decided that a diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries should be held in 1998, with a view to finalizing and adopting a convention (resolution 51/207). After the adoption by the Conference of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on 17 July 1998 and resolution F of the Final Act of the Conference, which established the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court, the Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-second to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 52/160, 53/105, 54/105, 55/155, 56/85 and 57/23).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the holding of the first and second resumptions of the first session of the Assembly of States Parties (3 to 7 February and 21 to 23 April 2003, respectively) and the second session of the Assembly of States Parties (8 to 12 September 2003), as well as the election of judges and the Prosecutor and the adoption of a number of instruments; took note of the establishment of the Special Working Group on the Crime of Aggression by the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; welcomed the establishment of the Permanent Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; and invited the Secretary-General to take steps to conclude a relationship agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court and to submit the negotiated draft agreement to the General Assembly for approval (resolution 58/79).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/79).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 154)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/372
Summary records	A/C.6/58/SR.9, 10, 12 and 13
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/58/516
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.72
Resolution	58/79

151. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations to consider any specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, as well as other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States", was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has reconvened the Special Committee every year (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170, 44/37, 45/44, 46/58, 47/38, 48/36, 49/58, 50/52, 51/209, 52/161, 53/106, 54/106, 55/156, 56/86 and 57/24).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the Special Committee should hold its next session from 29 March to 8 April 2004, and requested it to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/248). The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 29 March to 8 April 2004.

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee, at its session in 2004, to continue to consider on a priority basis the question of the

implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter; decided to consider within the Sixth Committee or a working group of the Committee, at the fifty-ninth session, further progress in the elaboration of effective measures aimed at the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by sanctions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 58/80).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 33 (A/59/33);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 58/80 and 58/248).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 155)

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/58/33)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (A/58/346)

Report of the Secretary-General on the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* (A/58/347)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* (A/58/537)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/58/7/Add.13) (also relates to item 121)

Summary records	A/C.6/58/SR.4, 5, 13, 14 and 23; A/C.5/58/SR.28 and 30
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/58/517
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/58/647
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.72 and 79
Resolutions	58/80 and 58/248

152. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members (resolution 3034 (XXVII)).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item biennially at its thirty-fourth to forty-eighth sessions, and annually thereafter (resolutions 34/145, 36/109, 38/130, 40/61, 42/159, 44/29, 46/51, 49/60 and 50/53, and decision 48/411).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee to elaborate an international convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings and, subsequently, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, to supplement related existing international instruments, and thereafter to address means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism (resolution 51/210).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-second to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 52/164, 52/165, 53/108, 54/110, 55/158, 56/88 and 57/27).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the progress attained in the elaboration of the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism; decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should meet from 28 June to 2 July 2004 to continue the elaboration of a draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism, with appropriate time allocated to the continued consideration of outstanding issues relating to the elaboration of a draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, that it should keep on its agenda the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and that the work should continue, if necessary, during the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly, within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on progress made in the implementation of its mandate (resolution 58/81).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on its eighth session: Supplement No. 37 (A/59/37);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/53).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 156)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 on its seventh session: Supplement No. 37 (A/58/37)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/116 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.6/58/SR.6-9 and 20-22
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/58/518
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.72
Resolution	A/58/81

153. Scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, pursuant to paragraph 20 of Assembly resolution 55/175. At that session, the Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee to consider the

recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report (A/55/637) on measures to strengthen and enhance the protective legal regime for United Nations and associated personnel (resolution 56/89). The Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 57/28).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Scope of Legal Protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel should reconvene from 12 to 16 April 2004, with a mandate to expand the scope of legal protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, including, inter alia, by means of a legal instrument, and that the work should continue during the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee; requested the Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session; urged States to take all necessary measures, in accordance with their international obligations, to prevent crimes against United Nations and associated personnel from occurring, and to ensure that such crimes did not go unpunished and that the perpetrators of such crimes were brought to justice; affirmed the obligation of all States to comply fully with their obligations under the relevant rules and principles of international law in relation to the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel; recommended that the Secretary-General continue to seek the inclusion of, and that host countries include, key provisions of the Convention in future as well as, if necessary, in existing status-of-forces, status-of-mission and host country agreements; recommended also that the Secretary-General advise the Security Council or the General Assembly, as appropriate, where in his assessment circumstances would support a declaration of exceptional risk for the purposes of article 1 (c) (ii) of the Convention; noted that the Secretary-General had prepared a standardized provision for incorporation into the agreements concluded between the United Nations and humanitarian non-governmental organizations or agencies for the purposes of clarifying the application of the Convention to persons deployed by those organizations or agencies, and requested him to make available to Member States the names of organizations or agencies that had concluded such agreements; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the measures taken to implement the resolution (resolution 58/82).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Scope of Legal Protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel: Supplement No. 52 (A/59/52);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 58/82).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 157)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Scope of Legal Protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel: Supplement No. 52 (A/58/52)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/58/187
Summary records	A/C.6/58/SR.13, 20 and 21
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/58/519
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.72

Resolution	58/82

154. International convention against the reproductive cloning of human beings

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, as a supplementary item, at the request of France and Germany (A/56/192).

At that session, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee for the purpose of considering the elaboration of an international convention against the reproductive cloning of human beings; decided that the Ad Hoc Committee would meet from 25 February to 1 March 2002, and recommended that the work continue during the fifty-seventh session of the Assembly from 23 to 27 September 2002, within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to report on its work to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/93).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the reports of the Ad Hoc Committee on an International Convention against the Reproductive Cloning of Human Beings (A/57/51) and of the Working Group of the Sixth Committee established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 56/93 of 12 December 2001 (A/C.6/57/L.4); and decided that a working group of the Sixth Committee should be convened during the fifty-eighth session of the Assembly from 29 September to 3 October 2003 in order to continue the work undertaken during the fifty-seventh session (decision 57/512).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session (decision 58/523).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 158)

Report of the Working Group established pursuant to General Assembly decision 57/512 of 19 November 2002 (A/C.6/58/L.9)

Summary records	A/C.6/58/SR.10-12, 19 and 23
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/58/520
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.72
Decision	58/523

Annex I

Presidents of the General Assembly

Year	*Name*	*Country*

	Year	Name	Country
Regular sessions			
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948[a]	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950[a]	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Sixth	1951[a]	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952[a]	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953[a]	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956[a]	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958[a]	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Victor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960[a]	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961[a]	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964[a]	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967[a]	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973[a]	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974[a]	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976[a]	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978[b]	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia

	Year	Name	Country
Regular sessions (continued)			
Thirty-fourth	1979	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania

[a] The session ended during the following year.

[b] Since the thirty-third session, the session has ended during the following year.

Thirty-fifth	1980	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Forty-second	1987	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-third	1988	Mr. Dante Caputo	Argentina
Forty-fourth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fifth	1990	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta
Forty-sixth	1991	Mr. Samir Shihabi	Saudi Arabia
Forty-seventh	1992	Mr. Stoyan Ganev	Bulgaria
Forty-eighth	1993	Mr. Samuel Insanally	Guyana
Forty-ninth	1994	Mr. Amara Essy	Côte d'Ivoire
Fiftieth	1995	Mr. Diogo Freitas do Amaral	Portugal
Fifty-first	1996	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Fifty-second	1997	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Fifty-third	1998	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
Fifty-fourth	1999	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Fifty-fifth	2000	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Fifty-sixth	2001	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
Fifty-seventh	2002	Mr. Jan Kavan	Czech Republic
Fifty-eighth	2003	Mr. Julian Hunte	Saint Lucia
Special sessions			
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eleventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Twelfth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirteenth	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Fourteenth	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh

	Year	*Name*	*Country*
Special sessions (continued)			
Fifteenth	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic

Sixteenth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Eighteenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Nineteenth	1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Twentieth	1998	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Twenty-first	1999	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
Twenty-second	1999	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-third	2000	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-fourth	2000	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-fifth	2001	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Twenty-sixth	2001	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Twenty-seventh	2002	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
Emergency special sessions			
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Eighth	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Ninth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Tenth	1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
	1997	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
	1998	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
	1999	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
	2000	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
	2001	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
	2002	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
	2003	Mr. Julian Hunte	Saint Lucia

Annex II

Officers of the Main Committees

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
A. First Committee			
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorday (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Orn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait) Mr. Ion Datcu (Romania)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan) Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi) Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana) Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Imre Hollai (Hungary) Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Boubker Cherkaoui (Morocco) Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)	Mr. Miodrag Mihajlovic (Yugoslavia)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Yuri N. Kuchubey (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan)	Mr. Aidan Malloy (Ireland) Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (Cameroon)	Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Mario Carías (Honduras) Mr. Alejandro D. Yango (Philippines)	Mr. Alemayehu Makonnen (Ethiopia)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. J. C. Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Elfaki Abdalla Elfaki (Sudan) Mr. Gheorghe Tinca (Romania)	Mr. Humberto Y. Goyén Alvez (Uruguay)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Celso A. de Souza e Silva (Brazil)	Mr. Milous Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Henning Wegener (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Ngaré Kessely (Chad)
Fortieth	Mr. Ali Alatas (Indonesia)	Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba) Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Yannis Souliotis (Greece)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-first	Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Morihisa Aoki (Japan) Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Doulaye Corentin Ki (Burkina Faso)
Forty-second	Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez (Costa Rica) Mr. Ali Maher Nashashibi (Jordan)	Mr. Kasimierz Tomaszweski (Poland)
Forty-third	Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Luvsandorjiin Bayart (Mongolia) Mr. Victor G. Batiouk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Virgilio A. Reyes (Philippines)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Adolfo R. Taylhardat (Venezuela)	Mr. Mohamed Nabil Fahmy (Egypt) Mr. Hassan Mashhadi Ghahvechi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Dimitrios Platis (Greece)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal)	Mr. Ronald S. Morris (Australia) Mr. Sergei N. Martynov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Latévi Modem Lawson-Betum (Togo)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Robert Mroziewicz (Poland)	Mr. Sedrey A. Ordonez (Philippines) Mr. Ahmed Nazif Alpman (Turkey)	Mr. Pablo Emilio Sader (Uruguay)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Nabil A. Elaraby (Egypt)	Mr. Pasí Patokallio (Finland) Mr. Dae Won Suh (Republic of Korea)	Mr. Jerzy Zaleski (Poland)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Adolf Ritter von Wagner (Germany)	Mr. Behrouz Moradi (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Javier Ponce (Ecuador)	Mr. Macaire Kabore (Burkina Faso)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Luis Valencia-Rodríguez (Ecuador)	Mr. Thomas Stelzer (Austria) Mr. Yoshitomo Tanaka (Japan)	Mr. Peter Goosen (South Africa)
Fiftieth	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)	Mr. Wolfgang Hoffman (Germany) Mr. Antonio de Icaza (Mexico)	Mr. Rajab Sukayri (Jordan)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-first	Mr. Alyaksandr Sychou (Belarus)	Mr. Andelfo J. Garcia (Colombia) Mr. André Mernier (Belgium)	Mr. Parfait-Serge Onanga-Anyanga (Gabon)
Fifty-second	Mr. Mothusi D. C. Nkgowe (Botswana)	Mr. Alejandro Verdier (Argentina) Mr. Sudjadnan Parnohadiningrat (Indonesia)	Mr. Miloš Koterec (Slovakia)
Fifty-third	Mr. André Mernier (Belgium)	Ms. Akmaral Kh. Arystanbekova (Kazakhstan) Mr. Raimundo González (Chile) Mr. Aleg Laptsenak (Belarus)	Mr. Montaz M. Zahran (Egypt)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Tarig Ali Bakhit (Sudan) Mr. Kestutis Sadauskas (Lithuania) Mr. Gunther Siebert (Germany)	Mr. Carlos D. Sorreta (Philippines)
Fifty-fifth	Mr. U Mya Than (Myanmar)	Mr. Alberto Guani (Uruguay) Mr. Abdelkader Mesdoua (Algeria) Ms. Petra Scheebauer (Austria)	Mr. Rastislav Gabriel (Slovakia)
Fifty-sixth	Mr. André Erdös (Hungary)	Mr. Milos Alcalay (Venezuela) Mr. Stéphane De Loecker (Belgium) Mr. Lee Kie-cheon (Republic of Korea)	Mr. Sylvester Rowe (Sierra Leone)
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)	Mr. José Nicolás Rivas (Colombia) Mr. Jamal Al-Bader (Qatar) Mr. Razvan Rusu (Romania)	Mr. Mehmet Samsar (Turkey)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Jarmo Sareva (Finland)	Mr. Anouar Ben Youssef (Tunisia) Mr. Suriya Chindawongse (Thailand) Mr. Ionut Suseanu (Romania)	Mr. Miguel Carbo (Ecuador)

B. Special Political Committee[a]

Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Goñi Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	Mr. Omer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. K. B. Singh (Nepal) Mr. Ladislaw Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria) Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez (Honduras)	Mr. Abdirizak Haji Hussein (Somalia) Mr. Erik Tellman (Norway)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)

[a] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee became the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece) Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados) Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Abdel-Magied A. Hassan (Sudan) Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina) Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal)	Mrs. Biyemi Kekeh (Togo) Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mr. Helí Peláez (Peru)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda)	Mrs. Eva Nowotny (Austria) Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)	Mr. Zahary Radoukov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania) Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Faruk Logoglu (Turkey)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Feodor Starcevic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Edouard Lingani (Burkina Faso)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Alpha I. Diallo (Guinea)	Mr. Hussain Bin Ali Bin Abdullatif (Oman) Mr. Giovanni Jannuzzi (Italy)	Mr. Jorge E. Chen Carpenter (Mexico)
Fortieth	Mr. Keijo Korhonen (Finland)	Mr. Jaroslav César (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)
Forty-first	Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile) Mr. Mehmet Ali Irtemçelik (Turkey)	Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Khan (Bangladesh)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-second	Mr. Hamad Abdelaziz Al-Kawari (Qatar)	Mr. Helmut Freudenschuss (Austria) Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Mpumelelo J. Hlophe (Swaziland)
Forty-third	Mr. Eugeniusz Noworyta (Poland)	Mr. Orobola Fasehun (Nigeria) Mr. Horacio Nogués Zubizarreta (Paraguay)	Mr. Jean Michel Veranneman de Watervliet (Belgium)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Choo Siew Kioh (Malaysia) Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Miss Nonet M. Dapul (Philippines)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Perezi Karukubiro-Kamunanwire (Uganda)	Mr. Abelardo Posso Serrano (Ecuador) Mr. Reynaldo O. Arcilla (Philippines)	Ms. Catherine von Heidenstam (Sweden)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Nitya Pibulsonggram (Thailand)	Mr. Roland Schäfer (Germany) Dr. Zbigniew Maria Wlosowicz (Poland)	Mr. Ehab Fawzy (Egypt)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Hamadi Khouini (Tunisia)	Mr. Moisés Fuentes-Ibáñez (Bolivia) Mr. Abdullah Mohamed Alsaidi (Yemen)	Mr. Yuriy Shevchenko (Ukraine)

C. Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)[a]

Forty-eighth	Mr. Stanley Kalpagé (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Gheorghe Chirila (Romania) Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Anuson Chinvanno (Thailand)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Borys Hudyman (Ukraine)	Mr. Abelardo Moreno Fernández (Cuba) Mr. Utula Utuoc Samana (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Dieudonné Ndiaya (Gabon)
Fiftieth	Mr. Francis K. Muthaura (Kenya)	Mr. Niall Holohan (Ireland) Mr. Jalal Samadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Allan Breier-Castro (Venezuela)
Fifty-first	Mr. Alounkèo Kittikhoun (Lao People's Democratic Republic)	Ms. Anastasia Carayanides (Australia) Ms. Sonia R. Leonce-Carryl (Saint Lucia)	Mr. El Walid Doudech (Tunisia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-second	Mr. Machivenyika Tobias Mapunanga (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Ravjaa Mounkhou (Mongolia)	Ms. Riita Resch (Finland)
		Mr. Petru Dumitriu (Romania)	
Fifty-third	Mr. Pablo Macedo (Mexico)	Mr. Ferden Çarikçi (Turkey)	Mr. Bernard Tanoh-Boutchoue (Côte d'Ivoire)
		Mr. Chun Hae-Jin (Republic of Korea)	
		Mr. Tomáš Hrbáç (Slovakia)	
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Sotirios Zackheos (Cyprus)	Mr. Yury Kazhura (Belarus)	Mr. Gualberto Rodríguez San Martín (Bolivia)
		Mr. Carlos Morales (Spain)	
		Mr. Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)	
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)	Ms. Jelena Grčić Polić (Croatia)	Mr. Shingo Miyamoto (Japan)
		Mr. Patrick Albert Lewis (Antigua and Barbuda)	
		Mr. Julian Vassallo (Malta)	
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Hasmy Agam (Malaysia)	Ms. Anna-Maija Korpi (Finland)	Mr. Graham Maitland (South Africa)
		Ms. Alexandrina Rusu (Romania)	
		Mr. Cristián Streeter (Chile)	
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Graham Maitland (South Africa)	Ms. Debra Price (Canada)	Mr. Andrej Droba (Slovakia)
		Mr. Mansour Ayyad Sh. A. Al-Otaibi (Kuwait)	
		Mrs. Margaret Hughes Ferrari (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Enrique Loedel (Uruguay)	Mr. Isaac Lamba (Malawi)	Mr. Damien Cole (Ireland)
		Mr. Jasna Ognjanovac (Croatia)	
		Mr. Ibrahim Assaf (Lebanon)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
D. Second Committee			
Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Muzík (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt) Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. Jan Arvesen (Norway) Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan) Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt) Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania) Mr. Mohan Prased Lohani (Nepal)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Angel María Oliveri López (Argentina) Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman (Canada) Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus) Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh) Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	Miss Paulina García Donoso (Ecuador)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdelhadi Sbihi (Morocco)	Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland) Mr. Josue L. Villa (Philippines)	Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Leandro I. Verceles (Philippines)	Mr. Gerben Ringnalda (Netherlands) Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst (Venezuela)	Mr. Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. O. O. Fafowora (Nigeria)	Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan) Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Stoyan Bakalov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Phillip H. Gibson (New Zealand) Mr. Fariq S. Ziada (Iraq)	Mr. Policarpo Arce-Rojas (Colombia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Bryce Harland (New Zealand)	Mr. Enrique de la Torre (Argentina) Mr. Habib Kaabachi (Tunisia)	Mr. Ahmed Alawi Al-Haddad (Democratic Yemen)
Fortieth	Mr. Omer Y. Birido (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi D. M. Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Ms. Inga Eriksson (Sweden)	Mr. Jorge Lago Silva (Cuba)
Forty-first	Mr. Abdalla Saleh Al-Ashtal (Democratic Yemen)	Mr. Finn Jønck (Denmark) Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Boris Goudima (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Forty-second	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Henricus Gajentaan (Netherlands) Mr. S. Mohamed Shabaan (Egypt)	Mr. Seyed M. Arastoo (Islamic Republic of Iran)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-third	Mr. Hugo Navajas-Mogro (Bolivia)	Mr. Jose Fernandez (Philippines) Mr. Eloho E. Otobo (Nigeria)	Mr. Martin Walter (Czechoslovakia)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia)	Mr. Badam-Ochi yn Doljintseren (Mongolia) Mr. David Payton (New Zealand)	Mrs. Martha Dueñas de Whist (Ecuador)
Forty-fifth	Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco) Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay)	Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)
Forty-sixth	Mr. John Burke (Ireland)	Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania) Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Martin Rakotonaivo (Madagascar)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Ramiro Piriz-Ballón (Uruguay)	Mr. Jose Lino B. Guerrero (Philippines) Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal)	Mr. Walter Balzan (Malta)
Forty-eighth	Mr. René Valéry Mongbe (Benin)	Mr. Leandro Arellano (Mexico) Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)	Ms. Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl (Austria)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Sher Afgan Khan (Pakistan)	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands) Mr. Raiko S. Raichev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)
Fiftieth	Mr. Goce Petreski (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)	Mr. Conor Murphy (Ireland) Mr. Max Stadthagen (Nicaragua)	Mr. Basheer F. Zoubi (Jordan)
Fifty-first	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands)	Mr. Mohammad Reza Hadji Karim Djabbary (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Kheireddine Ramoul (Algeria)	Ms. Silvia Cristina Corado-Cuevas (Guatemala)
Fifty-second	Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Hans-Peter Glanzer (Austria) Mr. Adel Abdellatif (Egypt)	Mr. Rae Kown Chung (Republic of Korea)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-third	Mr. Bagher Asadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Odyek Agona (Uganda) Mr. Burak Özügergin (Turkey) Mr. David Allen Prendergast (Jamaica)	Mr. Vladimir Gerus (Belarus)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Roble Olhaye (Djibouti)	Mr. Giovanni Brauzzi (Italy) Mr. Daúl Matute (Peru) Mr. Alexandru Niculescu (Romania)	Mr. Hussam-edin A'Ala (Syrian Arab Republic)
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Alexandru Niculescu (Romania)	Ms. Anne Barrington (Ireland) Mr. Mauricio Escanero (Mexico) Mr. Navid Hanif (Pakistan)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco)
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Francisco Seixas da Costa (Portugal)	Mr. Garfield Barnwell (Guyana) Mr. Darmansjah Djumala (Indonesia) Mr. Mbayu Felix (Cameroon)	Ms. Jana Simonová (Czech Republic)
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Marco Antonio Suazo Fernandez (Honduras)	Mr. Bruno van der Pluijm (Belgium) Mr. Jan Kara (Czech Republic) Mr. Abdellah Benmellouk (Morocco)	Mr. Walid Al-Hadid (Jordan)
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury (Bangladesh)	Mrs. Ulrika Cronenberg-Mossberg (Sweden) Mr. Henri Stephan Raubenheimer (South Africa) Mrs. Irena Zubčević (Croatia)	Mr. José Alberto Briz Gutiérrez (Guatemala)

E. Third Committee

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de León (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay)	Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece) Mr. Kofi Sekyiama (Ghana)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras) Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay) Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (Cameroon) Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia) Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia) Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal) Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)	Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India) Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia)	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria)	Mrs. Carmen Silva de Araña (Peru) Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden)	Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland)	Mr. Mario A. Esquivel Tobar (Costa Rica) Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia)	Mr. Naoharu Fuji (Japan)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)	Mr. Dharar Abdul Razzak Razzooqi (Kuwait) Mr. Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Karl Borchard (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Saroj Chavanaviraj (Thailand)	Mr. Roderick L. Bell (Canada) Mrs. María A. Flórez (Cuba)	Mrs. Moussokoro Sangaré Kaba (Guinea)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ali Abdi Madar (Somalia)	Mrs. Elsa Boccheciampe de Crovati (Venezuela) Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona (Philippines)	Mr. Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland)
Fortieth	Mr. Endre Zador (Hungary)	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands) Mr. Abdullah Zawawi Mohamed (Malaysia)	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)
Forty-first	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands)	Miss Tatiana Bronsnakova (Czechoslovakia) Mr. James Mugume (Uganda)	Mr. Francis Eric Aguilar-Hecht (Guatemala)
Forty-second	Mr. Jorge E. Ritter (Panama)	Mr. Osman M. O. Dirar (Sudan) Mr. Paul E. Laberge (Canada)	Mrs. Ani Santoso (Indonesia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-third	Mr. Mohammad A. Abulhasan (Kuwait)	Mr. Carlos Jativa (Ecuador) Mr. Mohamed Noman Galal (Egypt)	Mr. Carles Casajuana (Spain)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)	Ms. A. Missouri Sherman-Peter (Bahamas) Mr. Stanislav Ogurtsov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Wilfried Grolig (Federal Republic of Germany)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Juan O. Somavía (Chile)	Ms. Jane C. Coombs (New Zealand) Ms. Chipo Zindoga (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Mario L. de Leon (Philippines)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Mohammad Hussain Al-Shaali (United Arab Emirates)	Mr. Rafael Angel Alfaro-Pineda (El Salvador) Mr. Alexander Slabý (Czechoslovakia)	Miss Rosemary Semafumu (Uganda)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Florian Krenkel (Austria)	Mr. András Dékány (Hungary) Mr. Momodou K. Jallow (Gambia)	Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Eduard Kukan (Slovakia)	Ms. Noria Abdullah Ali Al-Hamami (Yemen) Mr. Barend C. A. F. van der Heijden (Netherlands)	Mrs. Rosa Carmina Recinos de Maldonado (Guatemala)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Kéba Birane Cissé (Senegal)	Mr. John D. Biggar (Ireland) Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)	Mr. Nikolai N. Lepeshko (Belarus)
Fiftieth	Mr. Ugyen Tshering (Bhutan)	Mrs. Julia Tavares de Álvarez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Patrick John Rata (New Zealand)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)
Fifty-first	Mrs. Patricia Espinosa (Mexico)	Mr. Mohammad Masood Khan (Pakistan) Mr. Fesseha Asghedom Tessema (Ethiopia)	Ms. Victoria Sandru (Romania)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-second	Mr. Alessandro Busacca (Italy)	Mr. Choe Myong Nam (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Mr. Karim Wissa (Egypt)	Ms. Mónica Martínez (Ecuador)
Fifty-third	Mr. Ali Hachani (Tunisia)	Mr. Roger Stephen Ball (New Zealand) Mr. Luis Carranza (Guatemala) Ms. Victoria Sandru (Romania)	Mr. Hassan Kassem Najem (Lebanon)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Vladimír Galuška (Czech Republic)	Ms. Kirsten Geelan (Denmark) Ms. Mónica Martínez (Ecuador) Ms. Amina Mesdoua (Algeria)	Mr. Naif Bin Bandar Al-Sudairy (Saudi Arabia)
Fifty-fifth	Mrs. Yvonne Gittens-Joseph (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Mostafa Alaei (Islamic Republic of Iran) Ms. Hazel de Wet (Namibia) Ms. Sarah Paterson (New Zealand)	Ms. Anzhela Korneliouk (Belarus)
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Al-Hinai (Oman)	Mr. Carlos Enrique García González (El Salvador) Ms. Carina Mårtensson (Sweden) Mr. Yehia Oda (Egypt)	Mr. Juraj Priputen (Slovakia)
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Christian Wenaweser (Liechtenstein)	Ms. Loreto Leyton (Chile) Mr. Toru Morikawa (Japan) Mrs. Ilham Ibrahim Mohamed Ahmed (Sudan)	Mrs. Oksana Boiko (Ukraine)
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Martin Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon)	Ms. Beatriz Londoño (Colombia) Mr. Michiel Maertens (Belgium) Mr. Juraj Priputen (Slovakia)	Mr. Abdullah Eid Salman Al-Sulaiti (Qatar)

F. Fourth Committee[a]

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Emmanual Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakaratne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamad Ibrahim (Sudan) Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	Mrs. Edda Weiss (Austria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Netherlands) Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Mohamad Sidik (Indonesia) Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Amer Salih Araim (Iraq) Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborío (Costa Rica)	Mr. Rui Quartin Santos (Portugal)
Thirty-first	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Ede Gazdik (Hungary) Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	Mr. Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-second	Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Oman) Mr. Mampuya Musungayi Nkuembe (Zaire)	Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
Thirty-third	Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Wisber Loeis (Indonesia) Mr. Luis Alberto Varela Quirós (Costa Rica)	Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana)	Mr. Makhaola Nkau Lerotholi (Lesotho) Mr. Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Aryoday Lal (Fiji)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Jasim Yousif Jamal (Qatar)	Mr. Isselmou Ould Sidi Ahmed Vall (Mauritania) Mr. Gerhard Schröter (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Ibrahim O. Addabashi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Raúl Roa Kourí (Cuba)	Mr. Essam Sadek Ramadan (Egypt) Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	Mr. Victor G. Garcia (Philippines)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ali Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Jaime Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua) Mr. Ralph Karepa (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Mohamed Kamel Amr (Egypt) Mr. Jirí Pulz (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Demetrio Infante (Chile)
Fortieth	Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora (Nicaragua)	Mr. Bouba Diallo (Mali) Mr. Vladimir F. Skofenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Stefano Stefanini (Italy)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-first	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic) Mrs. Margaret A. King-Rousseau (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey)
Forty-second	Mr. Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus)	Mr. Joachim Rafael Branco (Sao Tome and Principe) Mr. Alexander Vasilyev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela)
Forty-third	Mr. Jonathan C. Peters (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	Mr. Sverre J. Bergh Johansen (Norway) Mr. Denis Dangue Rewaka (Gabon)	Mr. Emmanuel Douma (Congo)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop (Vanuatu)	Mr. A. M. Antony Cave (Barbados) Mr. Gordon H. Bristol (Nigeria)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Martin Adouki (Congo)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. José E. Acosta Fragachán (Venezuela)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Mr. Pouta Jacques Beleyi (Togo) Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Guillermo A. Meléndez Barahona (El Salvador)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand) Mr. Ulli Mwambulukutu (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)

G. Fifth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)
Twenty-third	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico) Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana) Miss Fernanda Forcignano (Italy)	Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia) Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Kemil Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan) Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan) Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela) Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Pyotr Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-third	Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Orlando Marville (Barbados) Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium)	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland) Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Hamed A. El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Anatoly Golovko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Mr. Michael Godfrey (New Zealand)	Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan) Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mohamed El Safty (Egypt)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden) Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mihail Bushev (Bulgaria) Mr. Otto Ditz (Austria)	Mr. Ali Achraf Mojtahed (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Fortieth	Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Hans Erik Kastoft (Denmark) Mr. Adnan A. Yonis (Iraq)	Mr. Falk Meltke (German Democratic Republic)
Forty-first	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)	Mr. John Hadwen (Canada) Mr. Tharcisse Ntakibirora (Burundi)	Mr. Soeprapto Herijanto (Indonesia)
Forty-second	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden)	Mr. Deryck Murray (Trinidad and Tobago) Mr. Raj Singh (Fiji)	Mr. Félix Aboly-Bi-Kouassi (Côte d'Ivoire)
Forty-third	Mr. Michael George Okeyo (Kenya)	Mr. Sayed Mojtaba Arastou (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Tjaco T. van den Hout (Netherlands)	Mrs. Flor de Rodríguez (Venezuela)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Ado Vaher (Canada) Mr. Kwaku Duah Dankwa (Ghana)	Mr. Eiten Ninov (Bulgaria)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-fifth	Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Ms. Irmeli Mustonen (Finland) Mr. Sergiy V. Koulyk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Shamel Nasser (Egypt)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba) Mr. Kees W. Spaans (Netherlands)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Marian-George Dinu (Romania)	Ms. Maria Rotheiser (Austria) Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco)	Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Rabah Hadid (Algeria)	Mrs. Regina Emerson (Portugal) Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)	Mr. Mahbub Kabir (Bangladesh)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Adrien Teirlinck (Belgium)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran) Ms. Marta Peña (Mexico)	Mr. Larbi Djacta (Algeria)
Fiftieth	Mr. Erich Vilchez Asher (Nicaragua)	Mr. Movses Abelian (Armenia) Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia)	Mr. Peter Maddens (Belgium)
Fifty-first	Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Syed Rafiqul Alom (Bangladesh) Mr. Klaus-Dieter Stein (Germany)	Mr. Ihor Humenny (Ukraine)
Fifty-second	Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh)	Mrs. Nazareth A. Incera (Costa Rica) Ms. Erica-Irene Daes (Greece)	Mr. Djamel Moktefi (Algeria)
Fifty-third	Mr. Movses Abelian (Armenia)	Mr. Manlan Anouhou (Côte d'Ivoire) Mr. Miles Armitage (Australia) Mrs. Sharon Brennen-Haylock (Bahamas)	Mr. Tamman Sulaiman (Syrian Arab Republic)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-fourth	Ms. Penny Wensley (Australia)	Ms. Judith María Cardoze (Panama) Mr. Ahmed H. Darwish (Egypt) Mr. Amjad Hussain B. Sial (Pakistan)	Mr. Jan Jaremczuk (Poland)
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala)	Mrs. Jasminka Dinić (Croatia) Mr. Collen Kelapile (Botswana) Mr. Park Hae-yun (Republic of Korea)	Mr. Eduardo Ramos (Portugal)
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Nana Effah-Apenteng (Ghana)	Mr. Durga Bhattarai (Nepal) Mr. Oleksii Ivashchenko (Ukraine) Mr. John Orr (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Wins (Uruguay)
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Murari Raj Sharma (Nepal)	Mr. Guillermo Kendall (Argentina) Mr. Michel Tilemans (Belgium) Mr. Bogdan Dragulescu (Romania)	Mr. Haile Selassie Getachew (Ethiopia)
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Hynek Kmonicek (Czech Republic)	Mr. Abdelmalek Bouheddou (Algeria) Mr. Ronald Elkhuizen (Netherlands) Mr. Asdrúbal Pulido León (Venezuela)	Mr. Fouad Rajeh (Saudi Arabia)

H. Sixth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
		Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic)
		Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland)	Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
		Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Víctor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay)	Mr. Eike Bracklo (Federal Republic of Germany)
		Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)	
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)
		Mr. Thabo Makeka (Lesotho)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand)	Mr. Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)
		Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic)
		Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)	Mr. M. El-Banhawy (Egypt) Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)	Mr. Antonio Viñal (Spain)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania) Mr. Peter D. Maynard (Bahamas)	Miss Salwa Gabriel Berberi (Sudan)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Eliès Gastli (Tunisia)	Mr. Eladio Knipping Victoria (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Soud Mohamad Zedan (Saudi Arabia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Gunter Görner (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Moritaka Hayashi (Japan)	Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
Fortieth	Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq)	Mr. Roberto Herrera Cáceres (Honduras) Mr. Bernd Mützelburg (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Molefi Pholo (Lesotho)
Forty-first	Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)	Mr. José Luis Jesus (Cape Verde) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. José María Castroviejo (Spain)
Forty-second	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Klaus E. Scharioth (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Kenneth McKenzie (Trinidad and Tobago)
Forty-third	Mr. Achol Deng (Sudan)	Mr. Hameed Mohamed Ali (Democratic Yemen) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. Carlos Velasco Mendiola (Peru)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Helmut Türk (Austria)	Mr. Ernesto Martínez-Gondra (Argentina) Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Jan-Jaap van de Velde (Netherlands) Mr. Lukabu Khabouji N'Zaji (Zaire)	Mr. Saeid Mirzaee-Yengejeh (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Pedro Comissario Afonso (Mozambique)	Mr. Richard Têtu (Canada) Mr. José Sandoval (Ecuador)	Mr. Aliosha Nedelchev (Bulgaria)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-seventh	Mr. M. Javad Zarif (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Peter Tomka (Czechoslovakia) Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Wael Ahmed Kamal Aboulmagd (Egypt)
Forty-eighth	Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Ali Thani Al-Suwaidi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. Matthew Neuhaus (Australia)	Mr. Oleksandr F. Motsyk (Ukraine)
Forty-ninth	Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana)	Mr. Suresh Chandra Chaturvedi (India) Mr. Marek Madej (Poland)	Ms. Silvia A. Fernández de Gurmendi (Argentina)
Fiftieth	Mr. Tyge Lehmann (Denmark)	Mr. Abdelouahab Bellouki (Morocco) Mr. Guillermo Camacho (Ecuador)	Mr. Walid Obeidat (Jordan)
Fifty-first	Mr. Ramón Escovar-Salom (Venezuela)	Mr. Dmitru Mazilu (Romania) Ms. Felicity Wong (New Zealand)	Ms. Pascaline Boum (Cameroon)
Fifty-second	Mr. Peter Tomka (Slovakia)	Mr. Rolf Welberts (Germany) Mr. Craig J. Daniell (South Africa)	Mr. Ghassan Obeid (Syrian Arab Republic)
Fifty-third	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhsaikhan (Mongolia)	Mrs. Socorro Flores (Mexico) Mr. Phakiso Mochochoko (Lesotho) Mr. Hendrikus Verweij (Netherlands)	Mr. Rytis Paulauskas (Lithuania)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Phakiso Mochochoko (Lesotho)	Mr. Andrés Franco (Colombia) Ms. Victoria Hallum (New Zealand) Mr. Hiroshi Kawamura (Japan)	Mr. Joško Klisović (Croatia)
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Mauro Politi (Italy)	Mr. Kenjika Ekedede (Nigeria) Mr. Salah T. Suheimat (Jordan) Mr. Marcelo Vázquez (Ecuador)	Mr. Drahoslav Štefánek (Slovakia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Pierre Lelong (Haiti)	Mr. Siddig Mohamed Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Mahmoud Al-Naman (Saudi Arabia)
		Mr. Zsolt Hetesy (Hungary)	
		Mr. Alexander Marschik (Austria)	
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Arpad Prandler (Hungary)	Mr. Shuichi Akamatsu (Japan)	Mr. Karim Medrek (Morocco)
		Mr. Augosto Cabrera (Peru)	
		Mr. Valentin Zellweger (Switzerland)	
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Lauro Baja (Philippines)	Mr. Tal Becker (Israel)	Mr. Metod Spacek (Slovakia)
		Mr. Allieu Ibrahim Kanu (Sierra Leone)	
		Ms. Gaile Ann Ramoutar (Trinidad and Tobago)	

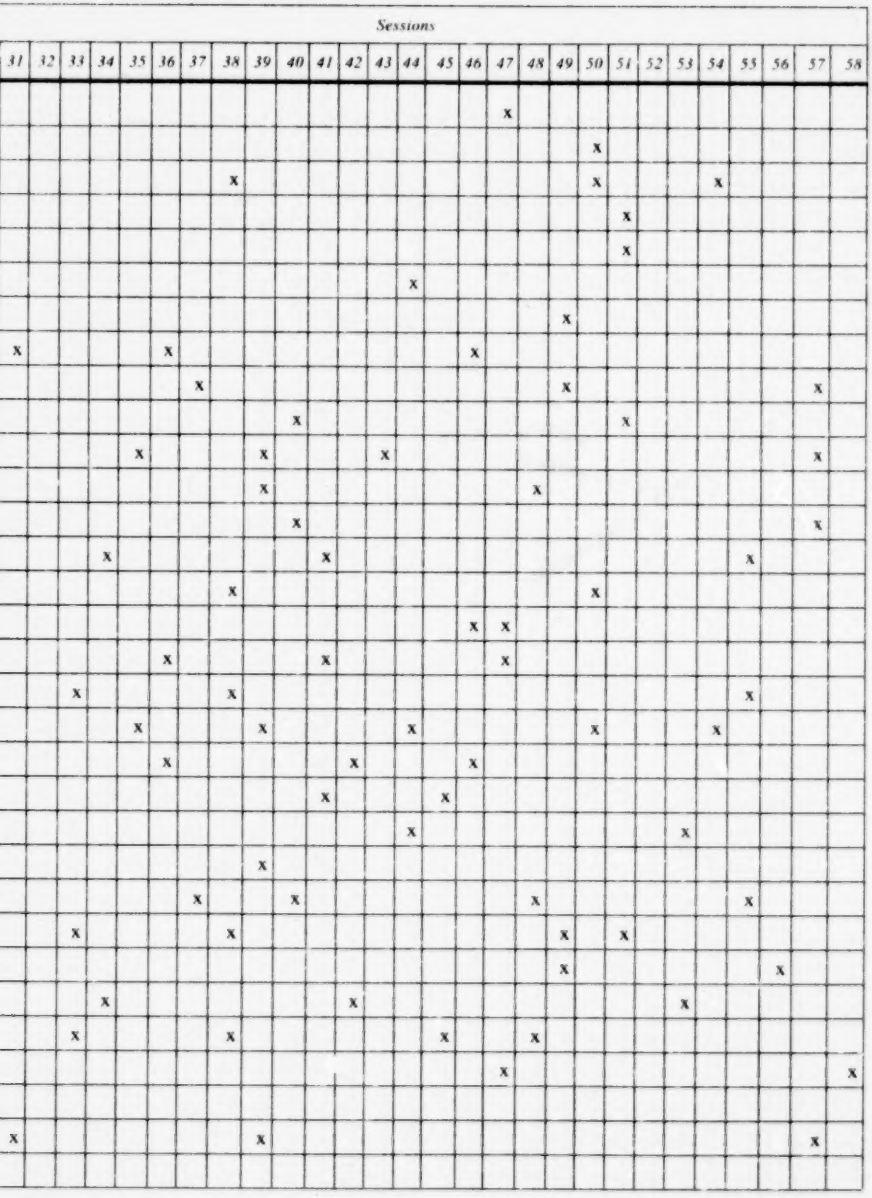
Annex III

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table.)

Member States	Sessions																												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Afghanistan																													
Albania																													
Algeria																													
Andorra																													
Angola																													
Antigua and Barbuda																													
Armenia																													
Australia					x								x				x					x							
Austria																					x								x
Bahamas																													
Bahrain																													
Bangladesh																													
Barbados																								x					
Belarus																													
Belgium																	x									x			
Belize																													
Benin																						x							
Bhutan																													
Bolivia																					x								
Botswana																													
Brazil				x										x											x				
Brunei Darussalam																													
Bulgaria															x			x					x						
Burkina Faso																													
Burundi																				x						x			
Cambodia																													
Cameroon																		x											x
Canada															x								x						
Cape Verde																													
Central African Republic																				x									x
Chad																									x				
Chile																					x			x					

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.


Sessions
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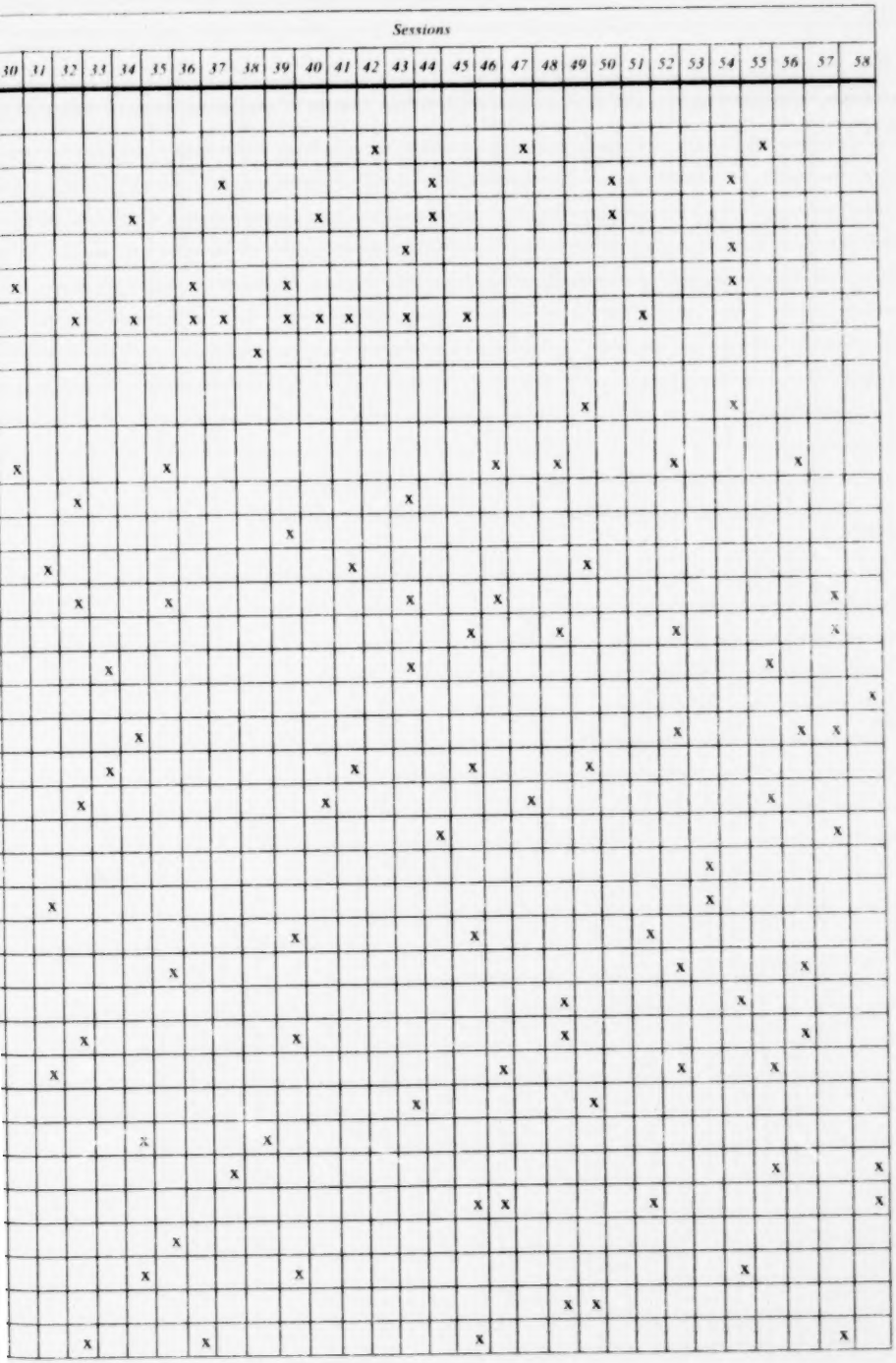
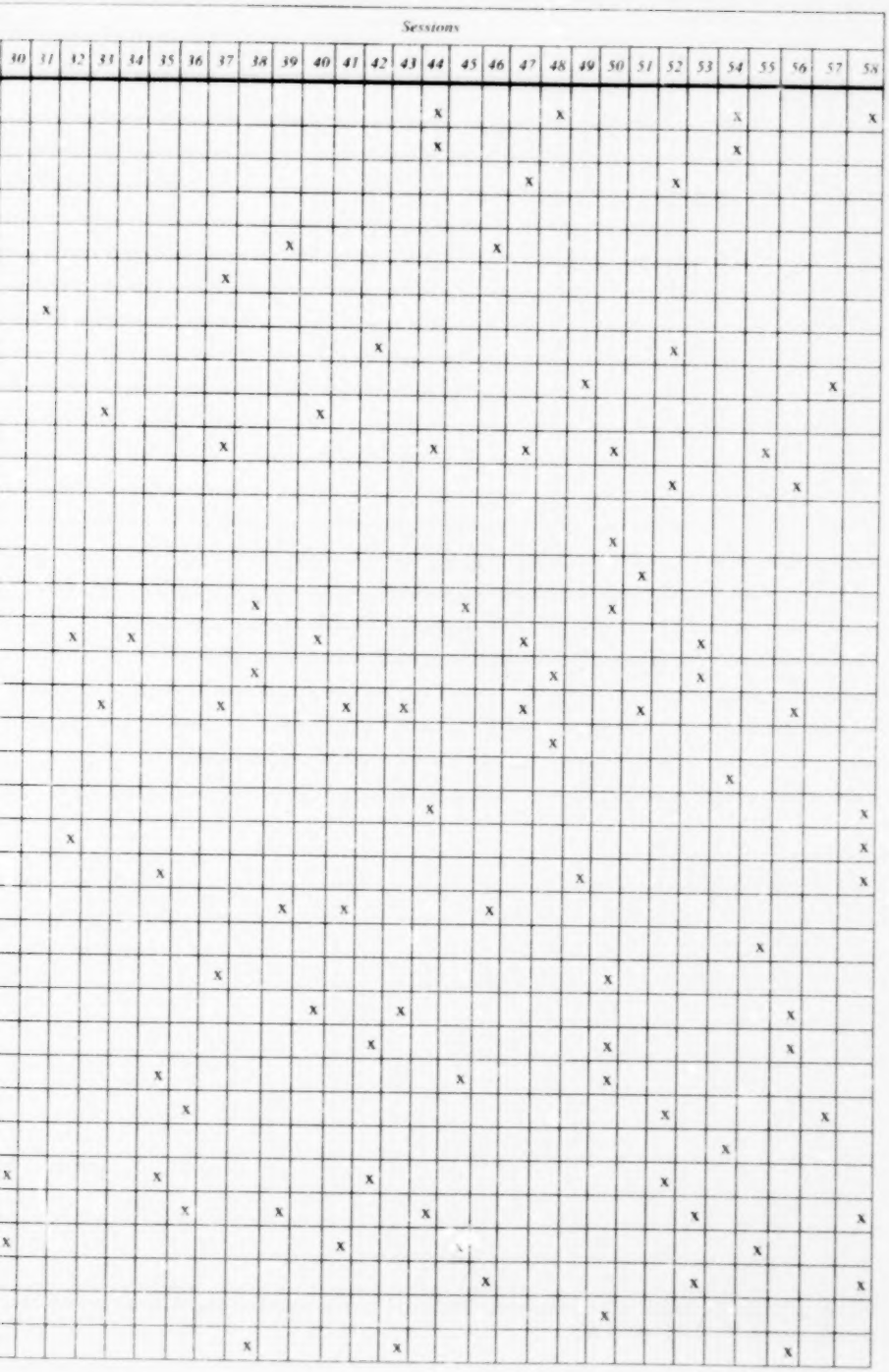
Member States	Sessions																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Colombia																	x										x	
Comoros																												
Congo																												
Costa Rica																x					x					x		
Côte d'Ivoire																												
Cuba		x																										
Cyprus																x		x			x						x	
Czechoslovakia													x			x												x
Democratic People's Republic of Korea																												
Democratic Republic of the Congo																					x							
Denmark																								x				
Djibouti																												
Dominican Republic																						x						
Ecuador									x				x									x			x			
Egypt							x																					
El Salvador											x							x										
Equatorial Guinea																												
Ethiopia										x																	x	
Fiji																												x
Gabon																					x							
Gambia																												
Georgia																												
Germany																												
Ghana																x								x				x
Greece																x					x					x		
Grenada																												
Guatemala																				x								
Guinea																	x						x					
Guinea-Bissau																												
Guyana																							x					x
Haiti																	x										x	
Honduras							x																					x
Hungary																					x					x		
Iceland																		x				x					x	
India											x																	
Indonesia													x											x				

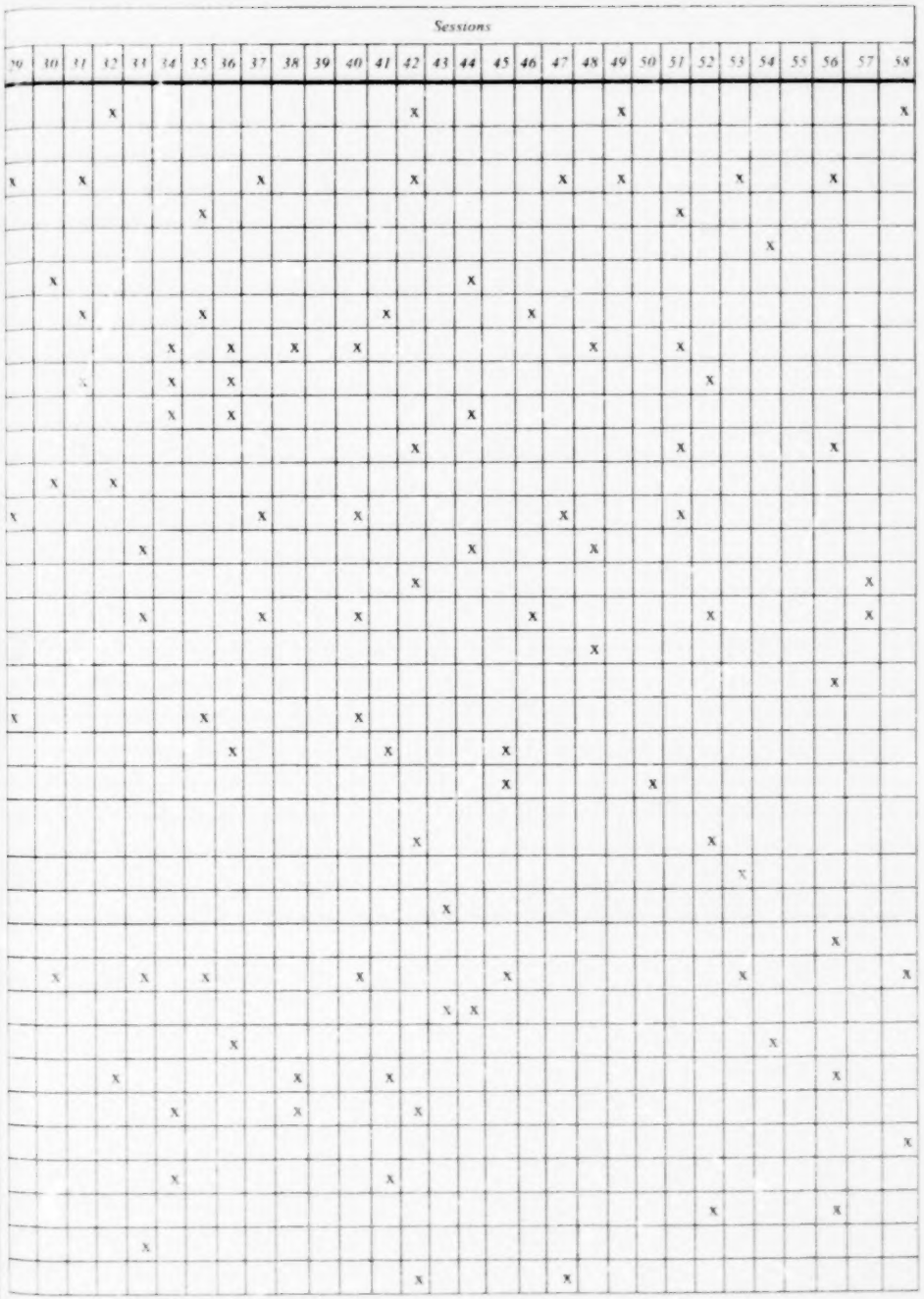

Sessions
30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58

Member States	Sessions																										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Iran (Islamic Republic of)																							x					
Iraq						x															x				x			
Ireland																												
Israel								x																				
Italy											x																	
Jamaica																									x			
Japan															x											x		
Jordan																	x					x		x				
Kazakhstan																												
Kenya																									x			
Kuwait																				x								
Kyrgyzstan																												
Lao People's Democratic Republic																				x		x						
Latvia																												
Lebanon																							x					
Lesotho																												
Liberia																												
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya															x							x					x	
Liechtenstein																												
Lithuania																												
Luxembourg										x														x				
Madagascar																	x											
Malawi																								x				
Malaysia																				x								
Maldives																												
Mali																												
Malta																									x			
Mauritania																						x					x	
Mauritius																									x			
Mexico		x	x					x							x													
Monaco																												
Mongolia																								x				
Morocco														x						x								
Mozambique																												
Myanmar									x					x														
Namibia																												
Nepal												x										x			x			

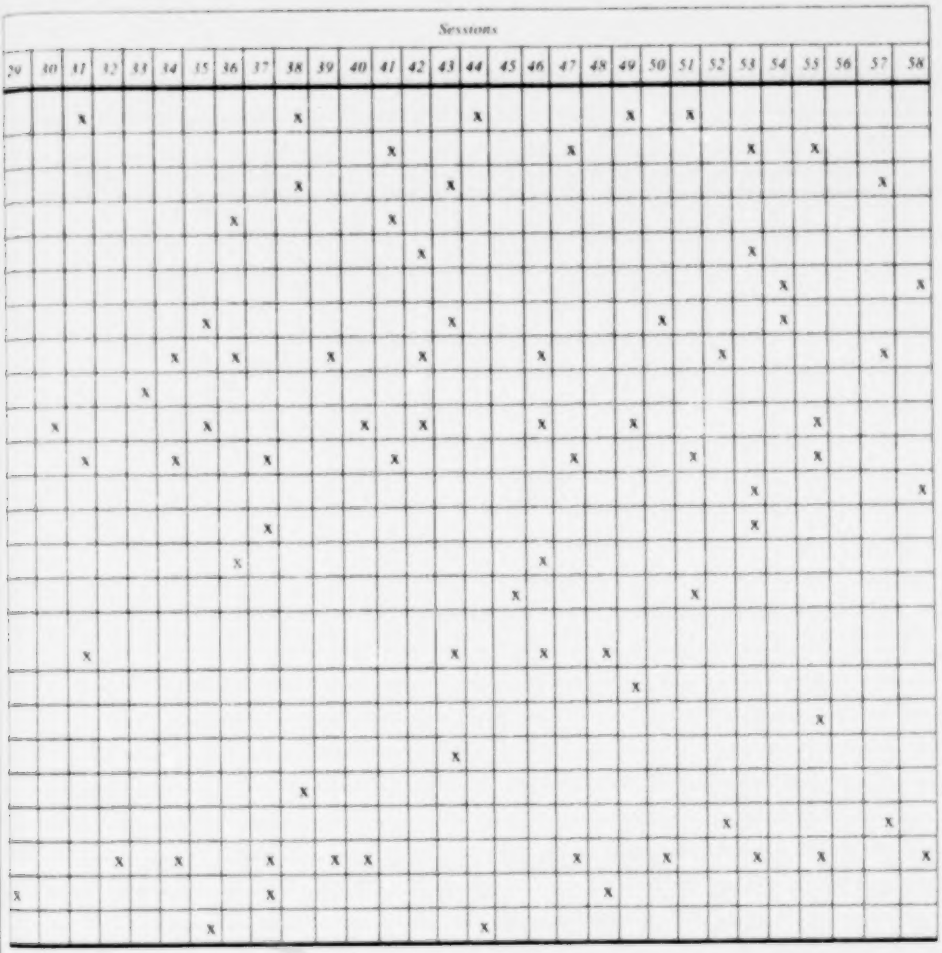

Sessions
40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58

Member States	Sessions																									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Netherlands													x			x												x
New Zealand																											x	
Nicaragua																						x						
Niger																x												
Nigeria																								x				
Norway																												
Oman																												
Pakistan				x									x		x													
Panama															x									x				
Papua New Guinea																												
Paraguay												x								x							x	
Peru																							x			x		
Philippines														x									x		x		x	
Poland			x																	x								
Portugal																												
Qatar																												
Republic of Korea																												
Republic of Moldova																												
Romania														x			x											
Rwanda																					x						x	
Saint Lucia																												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																												
San Marino																												
Sao Tome and Principe																												
Saudi Arabia																												
Senegal																					x				x			
Serbia and Montenegro[a]							x																	x				
Seychelles																												
Sierra Leone																				x						x		
Singapore																												
Slovenia																												
Somalia																		x						•				
South Africa	x													x														
Spain												x								x								x
Sri Lanka												x																x

[a] The name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to "Serbia and Montenegro" on 4 February 2003 at the request of its Government (A/57/728-S/2003/170).


Sessions
29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58

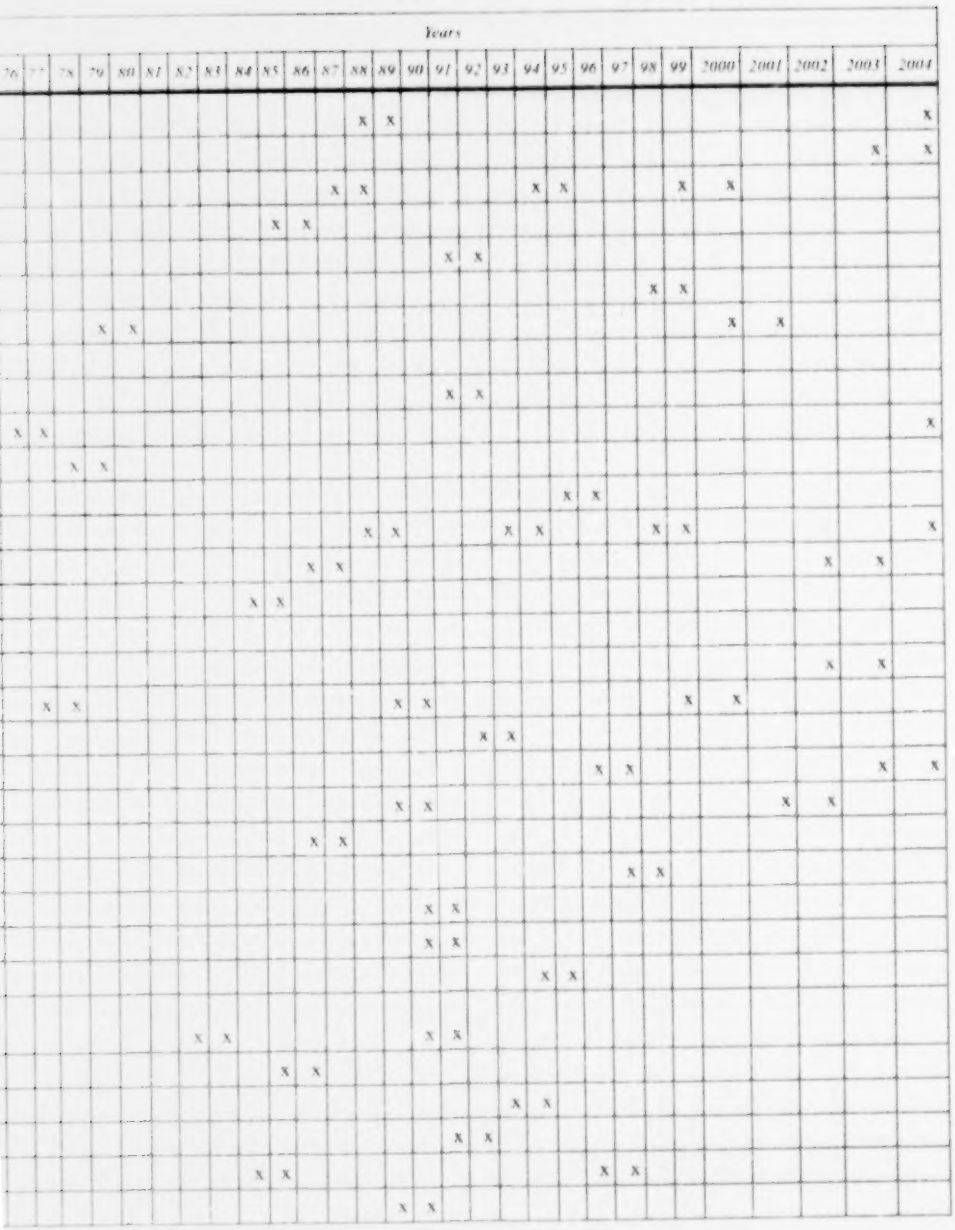
Member States	Sessions																										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Sudan															X							X				X		
Suriname																												
Swaziland																												
Sweden														X									X					
Syrian Arab Republic																		X									X	
Tajikistan																												
Thailand																												
Togo																							X					
Trinidad and Tobago																					X							
Tunisia												X																X
Turkey														X				X										
Turkmenistan																												
Uganda																							X					X
Ukraine																									X			
United Arab Emirates																												X
United Republic of Tanzania																						X						
Uruguay													X															
Uzbekistan																												
Vanuatu																												
Venezuela	X					X									X											X		
Viet Nam																												
Yemen																										X		
Zambia																										X		
Zimbabwe																												


Sessions
29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58

Annex IV

Non-permanent members of the Security Council

Member States	Years																									
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Algeria																							X	X				
Angola																												
Argentina			X	X										X	X						X	X				X	X	
Australia	X	X									X	X																X
Austria																												X
Bahrain																												
Bangladesh																												
Belarus																												
Belgium		X	X							X	X															X	X	
Benin																												
Bolivia																			X	X								
Botswana																												
Brazil	X	X				X	X		X	X								X	X			X	X					
Bulgaria																					X	X						
Burkina Faso																												
Burundi																									X	X		
Cameroon																												
Canada			X	X									X	X								X	X					
Cape Verde																												
Chile							X	X								X	X											
Colombia		X	X					X	X			X	X											X	X			
Congo																												
Costa Rica																												
Côte d'Ivoire																			X	X								
Cuba				X	X						X	X																
Czech Republic																												
Democratic Republic of the Congo																												
Denmark								X	X													X	X					
Djibouti																												
Ecuador					X	X									X	X												
Egypt	X			X	X											X	X											
Ethiopia																						X	X					


Years
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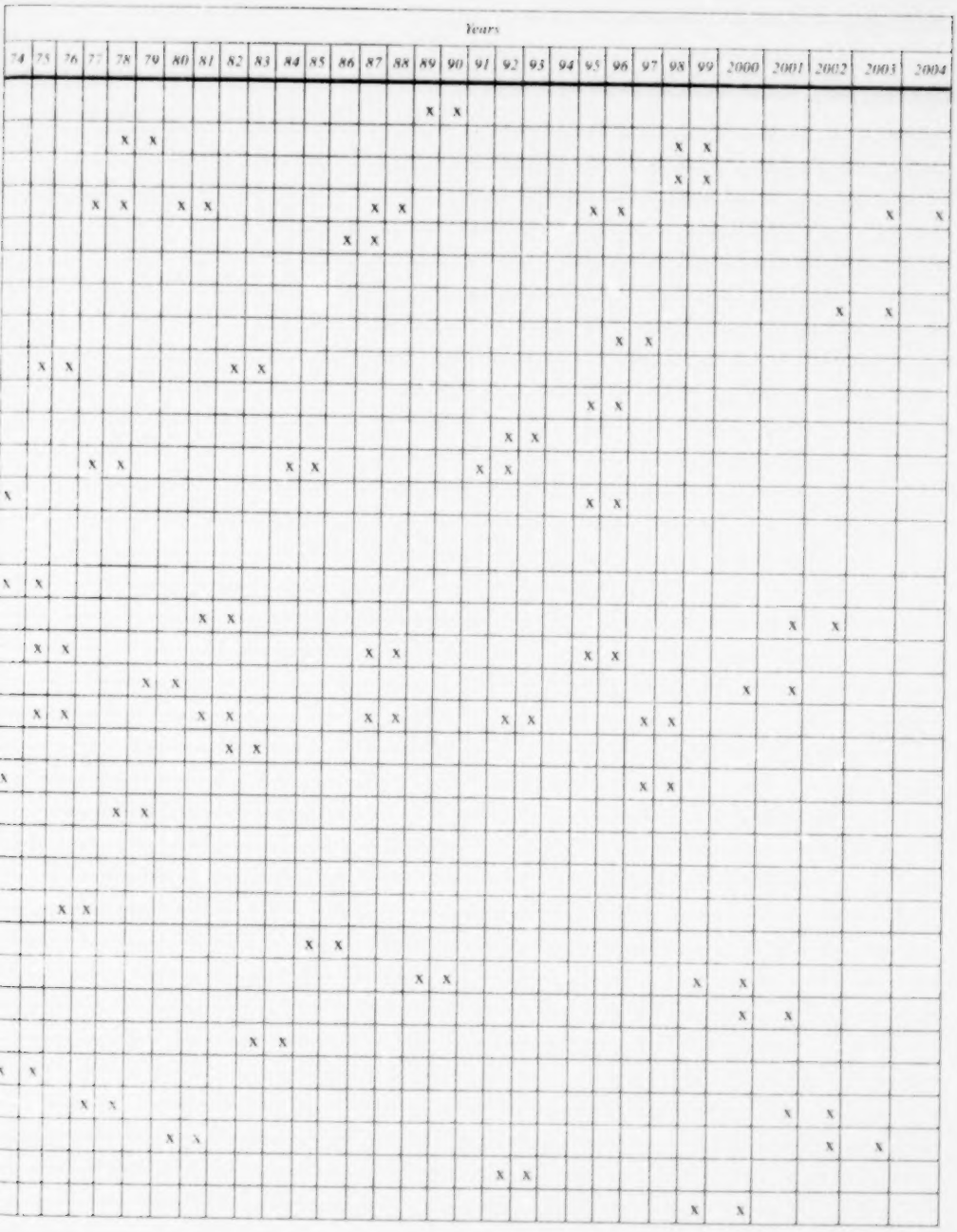
2002
2003
2004

Member States	Years																								
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Finland																								X	X			
Gabon																												
Gambia																												
Germany																												
Ghana																	X	X										
Greece							X	X																				
Guinea																											X	X
Guinea-Bissau																												
Guyana																												
Honduras																												
Hungary																							X	X				
India					X	X																X	X				X	X
Indonesia																												X
Iran (Islamic Republic of)										X	X																	
Iraq												X	X															
Ireland																	X											
Italy														X	X											X	X	
Jamaica																												
Japan													X	X							X	X				X	X	
Jordan																				X	X							
Kenya																												X
Kuwait																												
Lebanon								X	X																			
Liberia																X												
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																												
Madagascar																												
Malaysia																				X								
Mali																					X	X						
Malta																												
Mauritania																												
Mauritius																												
Mexico	X																											
Morocco																		X	X									
Namibia																												


Years
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2000
2001
2002
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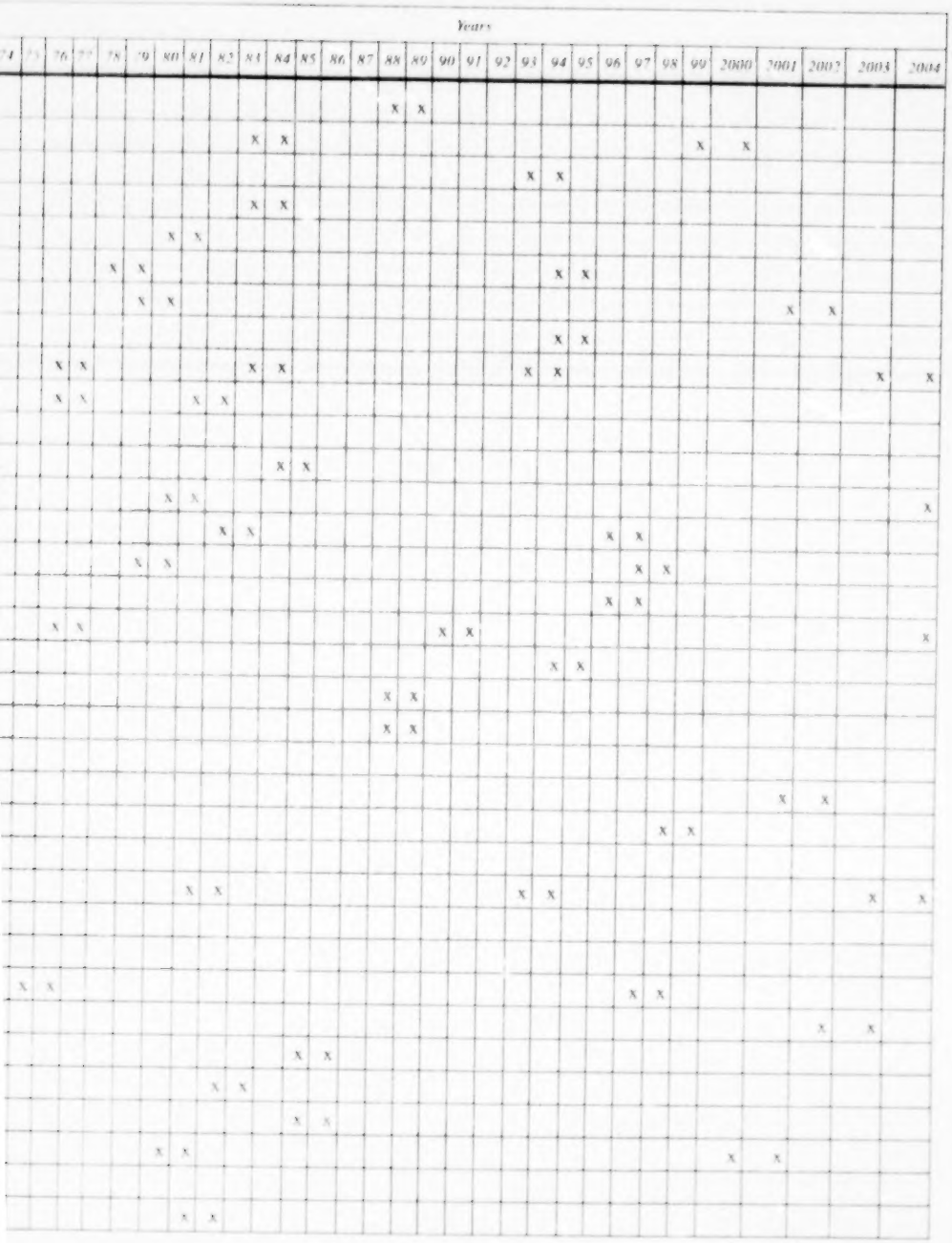
2004

Member States	Years																								
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Nepal																								x	x			
Netherlands	x					x	x													x	x							
New Zealand									x	x											x							
Nicaragua																									x	x		
Niger																												
Nigeria																					x	x						
Norway				x	x													x	x									
Oman																												
Pakistan							x	x															x	x				
Panama													x	x													x	x
Paraguay																							x	x				
Peru										x	x																	x
Philippines												x						x										
Poland	x	x													x										x	x		
Portugal																												
Republic of Korea																												
Romania																	x											
Rwanda																												
Senegal																							x	x				
Serbia and Montenegro[a]					x	x					x																x	x
Sierra Leone																									x	x		
Singapore																												
Slovenia																												
Somalia																										x	x	
Spain																								x	x			
Sri Lanka															x	x												
Sudan																											x	x
Sweden												x	x															
Syrian Arab Republic		x	x																						x	x		
Thailand																												
Togo																												
Trinidad and Tobago																												
Tunisia														x	x													
Turkey						x	x		x	x						x												
Uganda																					x							

[a] The name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to "Serbia and Montenegro" on 4 February 2003 at the request of its Government (A/57/728-S/2003/170).


Years
74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004

Member States	Years																										
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Ukraine			x	x																								
United Arab Emirates																												
United Republic of Tanzania																												
Uruguay																				x	x							
Venezuela																	x	x										
Yemen																												
Zambia																								x	x			
Zimbabwe																												

Years																											
74	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*
										x	x															x	x			
												x	x																	
	x	x																												
			x	x								x	x					x	x											
																x	x													
					x	x							x	x																
									x	x							x	x												

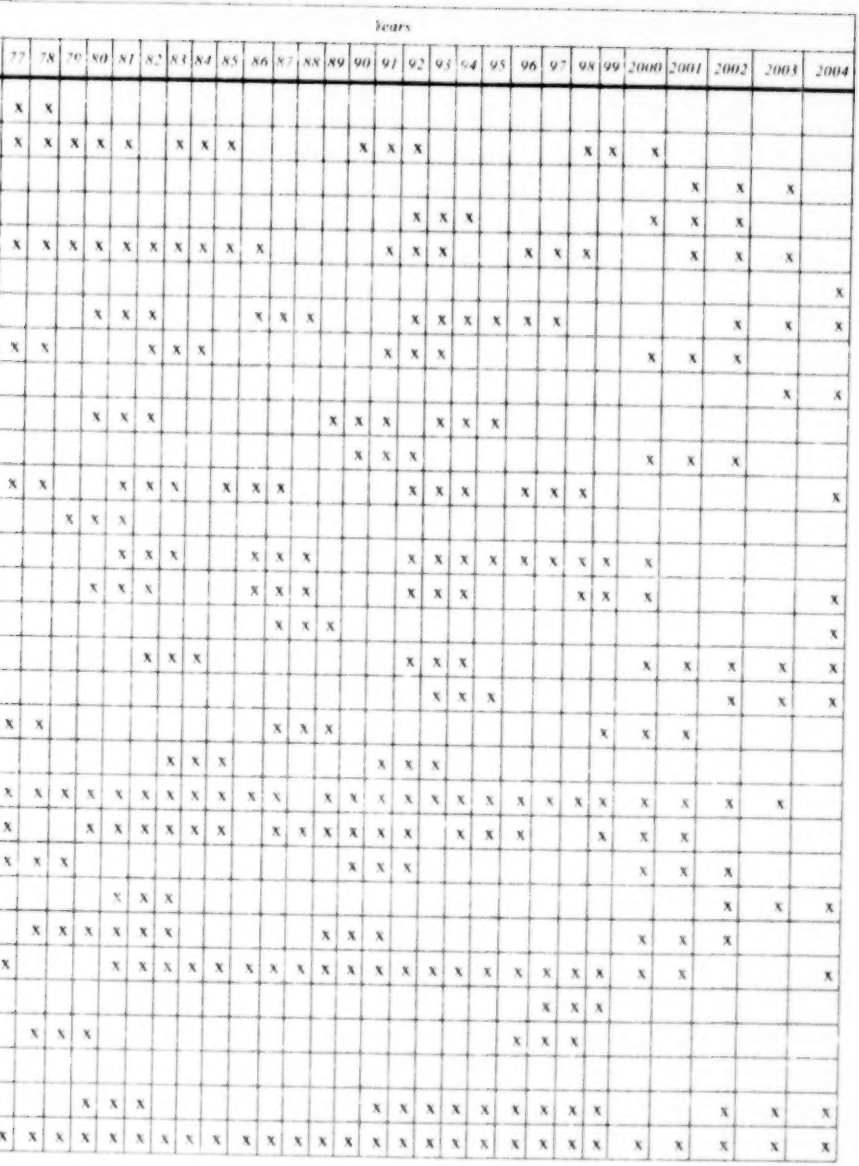
Annex V

Members of the Economic and Social Council

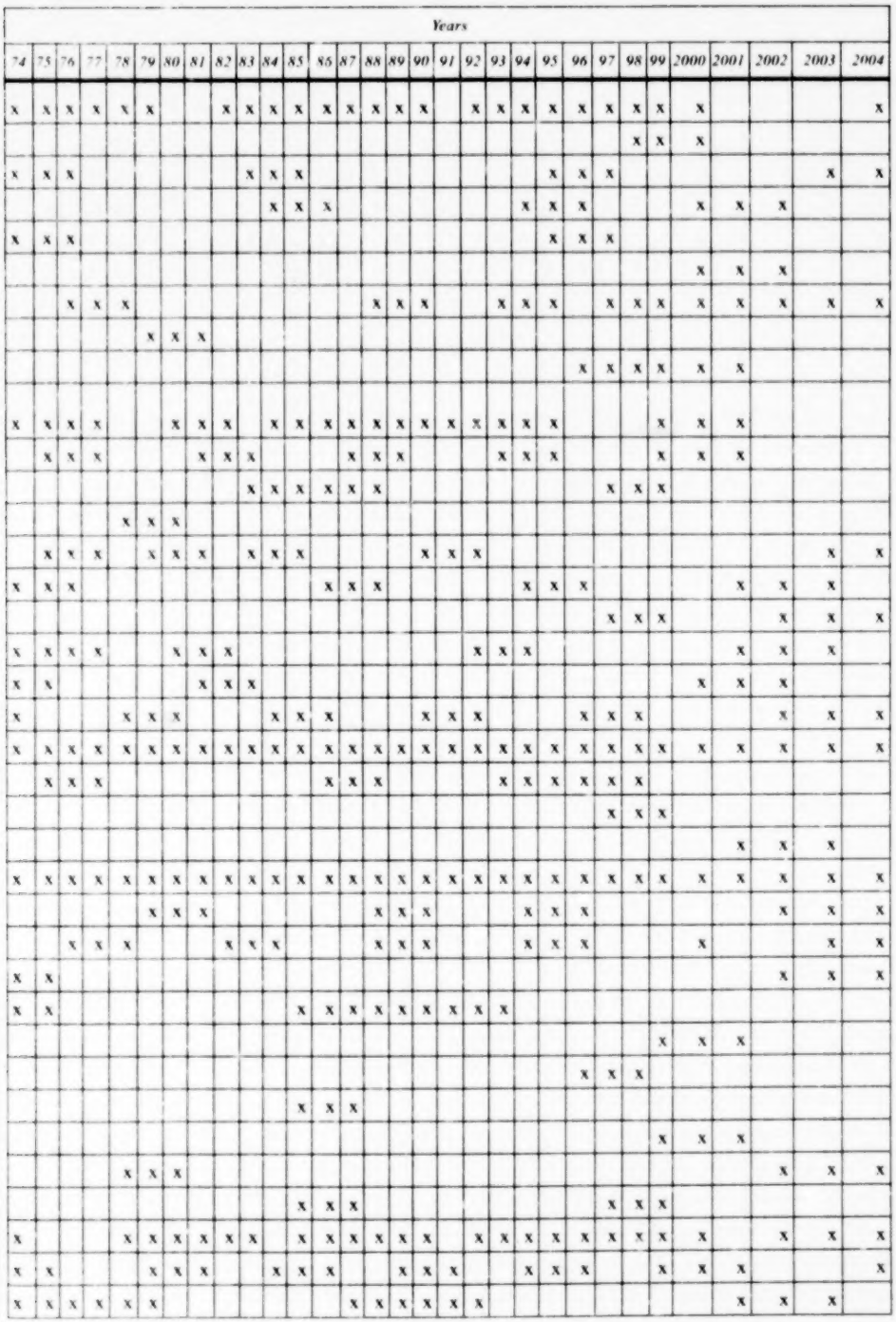
Member States	Years																									
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Afghanistan														X	X	X												
Algeria																			X	X	X							X
Andorra																												
Angola																												
Argentina							X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X			X	X	X			
Armenia																												
Australia			X	X	X			X	X	X							X	X	X								
Austria																		X	X	X								
Azerbaijan																												
Bahamas																												
Bahrain																												
Bangladesh																												
Barbados																												
Belarus		X	X	X																								
Belgium				X	X	X	X	X	X													X	X	X				
Belize																												
Benin																				X	X	X						
Bhutan																												
Bolivia																											X	X
Botswana																												
Brazil				X	X	X					X	X	X		X	X	X								X	X	X	X
Bulgaria														X	X	X							X	X	X			
Burkina Faso																							X	X	X			
Burundi																											X	X
Cameroon																				X	X	X						
Canada	X	X	X		X	X	X				X	X	X							X	X	X						
Cape Verde																												
Central African Republic																												
Chad																							X	X	X			
Chile	X	X	X	X	X	X							X	X	X				X	X	X						X	X
China[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X												X	X

[a] By its resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly decided:

"... to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it".


Years
77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004

Member States	Years																								
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Colombia	x																x	x	x									
Comoros																												
Congo																							x	x	x			
Costa Rica													x	x	x													
Côte d'Ivoire																												
Croatia																												
Cuba	x	x					x	x	x																			
Cyprus																												
Czech Republic																												
Democratic Republic of the Congo																										x	x	x
Denmark			x	x	x										x	x	x											
Djibouti																												
Dominican Republic										x	x	x																
Ecuador									x	x	x								x	x	x							
Egypt							x	x	x	x	x	x																
El Salvador																x	x	x										
Ethiopia																x	x	x										
Fiji																												
Finland												x	x	x													x	x
France	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Gabon																				x	x	x						
Gambia																												
Georgia																												
Germany																												
Ghana																									x	x	x	
Greece	x										x	x	x						x	x	x				x	x	x	
Guatemala																						x	x	x				
Guinea																												
Guinea-Bissau																												
Guyana																												
Haiti																										x	x	x
Honduras																												
Hungary																										x	x	x
Iceland																												
India	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Indonesia											x	x	x											x	x	x		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)					x	x	x														x	x	x					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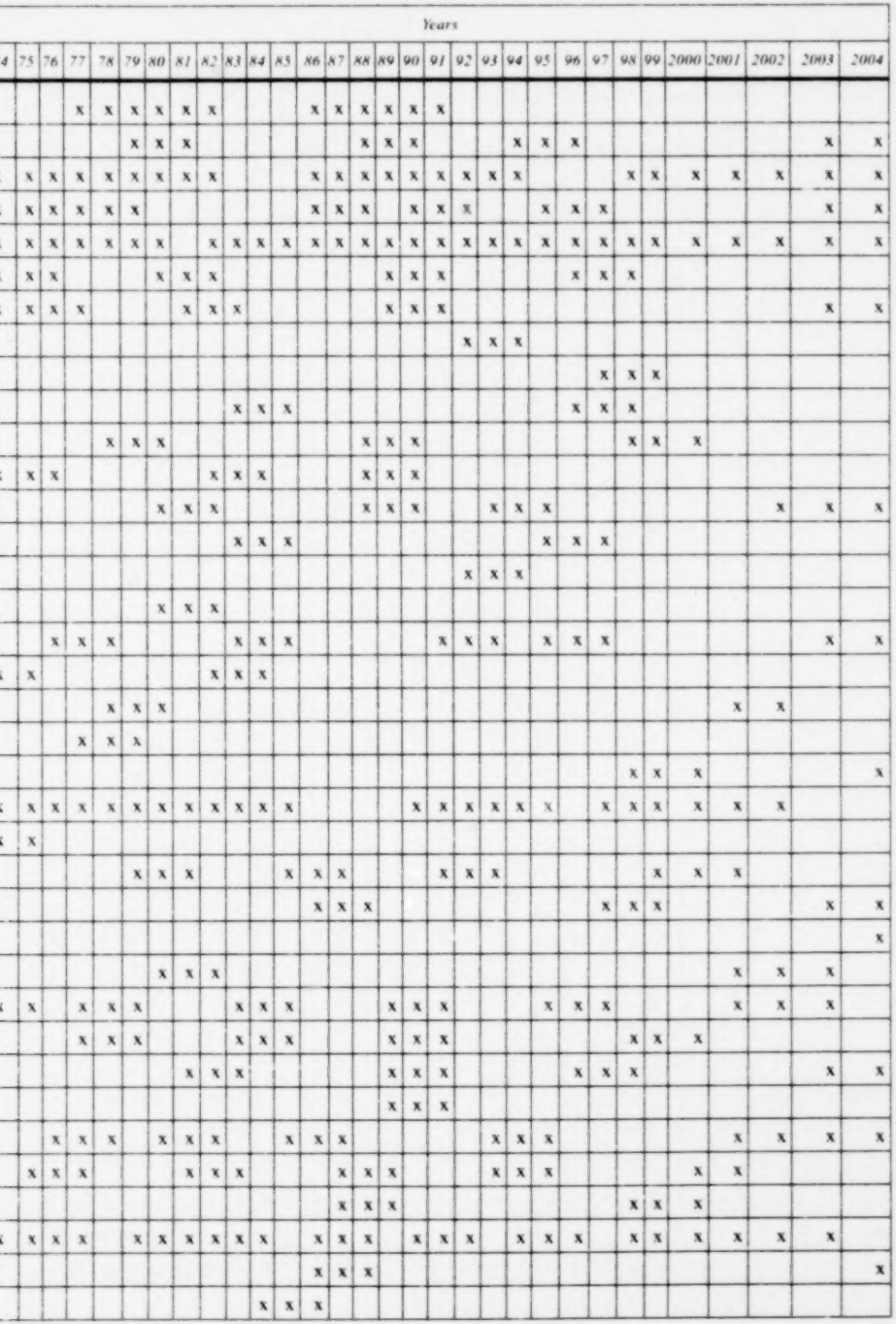
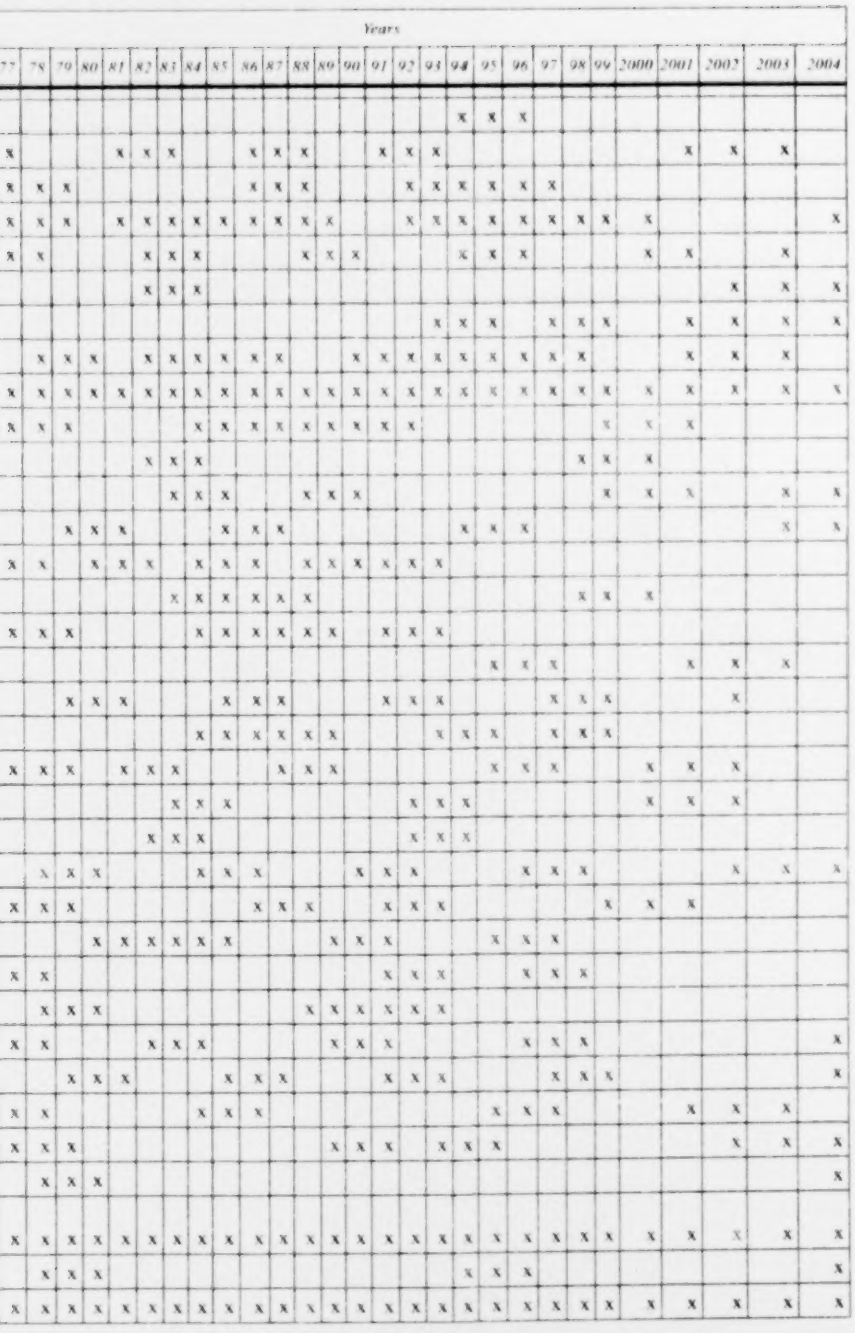
2004

Member States	Years																										
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Iraq																			X	X	X							
Ireland																							X	X	X			
Italy																X	X	X							X	X	X	
Jamaica																								X	X	X		
Japan															X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X	X
Jordan																X	X	X										
Kenya																									X	X	X	
Kuwait																						X	X	X				
Latvia																												
Lebanon	X	X	X	X																						X	X	X
Lesotho																												
Liberia																												
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																							X	X	X			
Luxembourg																				X	X	X						
Madagascar																										X	X	X
Malawi																												
Malaysia																										X	X	X
Mali																												X
Malta																												
Mauritania																												
Mauritius																												
Mexico					X	X	X					X	X	X								X	X	X				
Mongolia																												X
Morocco																					X	X	X					
Mozambique																												
Namibia																												
Nepal																												
Netherlands	X	X	X							X	X	X	X	X	X													X
New Zealand		X	X	X										X	X	X										X	X	X
Nicaragua																												
Niger																										X	X	X
Nigeria																												
Norway	X	X							X	X	X													X	X	X		
Oman																												
Pakistan					X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X		X	X	X		
Panama																					X	X	X					
Papua New Guinea																												


Years
74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004

Member States	Years																									
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Paraguay																												
Peru	X	X	X	X	X	X														X	X	X			X	X	X	
Philippines						X	X	X													X	X	X					
Poland			X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X										X	X
Portugal																												
Qatar																												
Republic of Korea																												
Romania																				X	X	X						
Russian Federation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rwanda																												
Saint Lucia																												
Saudi Arabia																												
Senegal																	X	X	X									
Serbia and Montenegro[b]	X							X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X					X	X	X		
Sierra Leone																			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Somalia																												
South Africa																												
Spain														X	X	X												X
Sri Lanka																									X	X	X	
Sudan													X	X	X									X	X	X		
Suriname																												
Swaziland																												
Sweden							X	X	X												X	X	X					
Syrian Arab Republic																												
Thailand																												
Togo																												
Trinidad and Tobago																												X
Tunisia																									X	X	X	
Turkey			X	X	X				X	X	X											X	X	X				
Uganda																												X
Ukraine	X																											
United Arab Emirates																												
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Republic of Tanzania																			X	X	X	X	X	X				
United States of America	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

[b] The name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to "Serbia and Montenegro" on 4 February 2003 at the request of its Government (A/57/728-S/2003/170).


Years
77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004

Member States	Years																													
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
Uruguay						X	X	X								X	X	X						X	X	X				
Venezuela		X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X					X	X	X						X	X
Viet Nam																														
Yemen																													X	X
Zambia																													X	X
Zimbabwe																														

| Years | | |

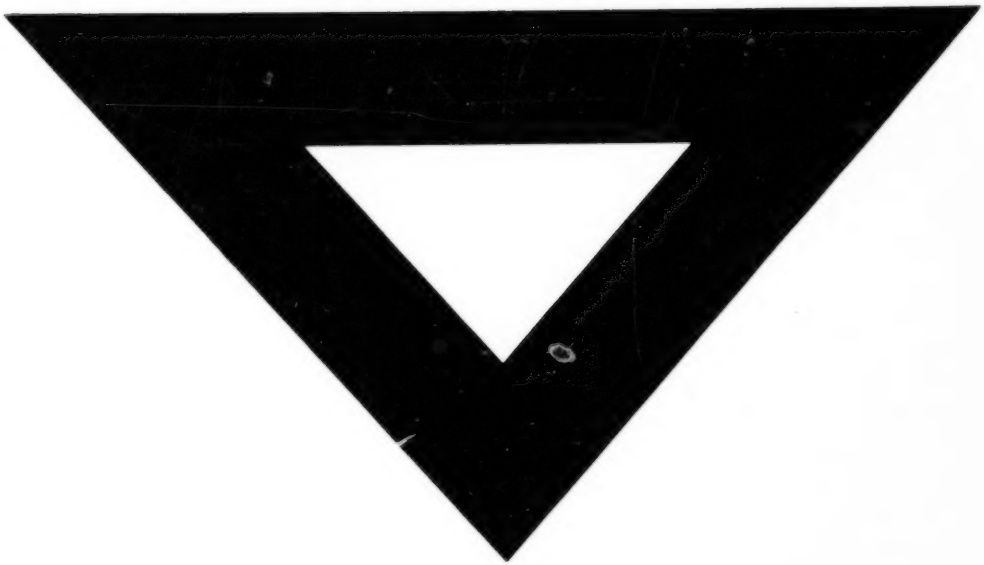
Annex VI

States Members of the United Nations

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Afghanistan	19 November 1946	China	24 October 1945
Albania	14 December 1955	Colombia	5 November 1945
Algeria	8 October 1962	Comoros	12 November 1975
Andorra	28 July 1993	Congo	20 September 1960
Angola	1 December 1976	Costa Rica	2 November 1945
Antigua and Barbuda	11 November 1981	Côte d'Ivoire	20 September 1960
Argentina	24 October 1945	Croatia	22 May 1992
Armenia	2 March 1992	Cuba	24 October 1945
Australia	1 November 1945	Cyprus	20 September 1960
Austria	14 December 1955	Czech Republic	19 January 1993
Azerbaijan	2 March 1992	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	17 September 1991
Bahamas	18 September 1973	Democratic Republic of the Congo	20 September 1960
Bahrain	21 September 1971	Denmark	24 October 1945
Bangladesh	17 September 1974	Djibouti	20 September 1977
Barbados	9 December 1966	Dominica	18 December 1978
Belarus	24 October 1945	Dominican Republic	24 October 1945
Belgium	27 December 1945	Ecuador	21 December 1945
Belize	25 September 1981	Egypt	24 October 1945
Benin	20 September 1960	El Salvador	24 October 1945
Bhutan	21 September 1971	Equatorial Guinea	12 November 1968
Bolivia	14 November 1945	Eritrea	28 May 1993
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22 May 1992	Estonia	17 September 1991
Botswana	17 October 1966	Ethiopia	13 November 1945
Brazil	24 October 1945	Fiji	13 October 1970
Brunei Darussalam	21 September 1984	Finland	14 December 1955
Bulgaria	14 December 1955	France	24 October 1945
Burkina Faso	20 September 1960	Gabon	20 September 1960
Burundi	18 September 1962	Gambia	21 September 1965
Cambodia	14 December 1955	Georgia	31 July 1992
Cameroon	20 September 1960	Germany	18 September 1973
Canada	9 November 1945	Ghana	8 March 1957
Cape Verde	16 September 1975	Greece	25 October 1945
Central African Republic	20 September 1960	Grenada	17 September 1974
Chad	20 September 1960	Guatemala	21 November 1945
Chile	24 October 1945	Guinea	12 December 1958

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Guinea-Bissau	17 September 1974	Mauritania	27 October 1961
Guyana	20 September 1966	Mauritius	24 April 1968
Haiti	24 October 1945	Mexico	7 November 1945
Honduras	17 December 1945	Micronesia (Federated States of)	17 September 1991
Hungary	14 December 1955	Monaco	28 May 1993
Iceland	19 November 1946	Mongolia	27 October 1961
India	30 October 1945	Morocco	12 November 1956
Indonesia	28 September 1950	Mozambique	16 September 1975
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 October 1945	Myanmar	19 April 1948
Iraq	21 December 1945	Namibia	23 April 1990
Ireland	14 December 1955	Nauru	14 September 1999
Israel	11 May 1949	Nepal	14 December 1955
Italy	14 December 1955	Netherlands	10 December 1945
Jamaica	18 September 1962	New Zealand	24 October 1945
Japan	18 December 1956	Nicaragua	24 October 1945
Jordan	14 December 1955	Niger	20 September 1960
Kazakhstan	2 March 1992	Nigeria	7 October 1960
Kenya	16 December 1963	Norway	27 November 1945
Kiribati	14 September 1999	Oman	7 October 1971
Kuwait	14 May 1963	Pakistan	30 September 1947
Kyrgyzstan	2 March 1992	Palau	15 December 1994
Lao People's Democratic Republic	14 December 1955	Panama	13 November 1945
Latvia	17 September 1991	Papua New Guinea	10 October 1975
Lebanon	24 October 1945	Paraguay	24 October 1945
Lesotho	17 October 1966	Peru	31 October 1945
Liberia	2 November 1945	Philippines	24 October 1945
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14 December 1955	Poland	24 October 1945
Liechtenstein	18 September 1990	Portugal	14 December 1955
Lithuania	17 September 1991	Qatar	21 September 1971
Luxembourg	24 October 1945	Republic of Korea	17 September 1991
Madagascar	20 September 1960	Republic of Moldova	2 March 1992
Malawi	1 December 1964	Romania	14 December 1955
Malaysia	17 September 1957	Russian Federation	24 October 1945
Maldives	21 September 1965	Rwanda	18 September 1962
Mali	28 September 1960	Saint Kitts and Nevis	23 September 1983
Malta	1 December 1964	Saint Lucia	18 September 1979
Marshall Islands	17 September 1991	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16 September 1980

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Samoa	15 December 1976	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[b]	8 April 1993
San Marino	2 March 1992	Timor-Leste	27 September 2002
Sao Tome and Principe	16 September 1975	Togo	20 September 1960
Saudi Arabia	24 October 1945	Tonga	14 September 1999
Senegal	28 September 1960	Trinidad and Tobago	18 September 1962
Serbia and Montenegro[a]	1 November 2000	Tunisia	12 November 1956
Seychelles	21 September 1976	Turkey	24 October 1945
Sierra Leone	27 September 1961	Turkmenistan	2 March 1992
Singapore	21 September 1965	Tuvalu	5 September 2000
Slovakia	19 January 1993	Uganda	25 October 1962
Slovenia	22 May 1992	Ukraine	24 October 1945
Solomon Islands	19 September 1978	United Arab Emirates	9 December 1971
Somalia	20 September 1960	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 October 1945
South Africa	7 November 1945	United Republic of Tanzania	14 December 1961
Spain	14 December 1955	United States of America	24 October 1945
Sri Lanka	14 December 1955	Uruguay	18 December 1945
Sudan	12 November 1956	Uzbekistan	2 March 1992
Suriname	4 December 1975	Vanuatu	15 September 1981
Swaziland	24 September 1968	Venezuela	15 November 1945
Sweden	19 November 1946	Viet Nam	20 September 1977
Switzerland	10 September 2002	Yemen	30 September 1947
Syrian Arab Republic	24 October 1945	Zambia	1 December 1964
Tajikistan	2 March 1992	Zimbabwe	25 August 1980
Thailand	16 December 1946		

[a] The name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to "Serbia and Montenegro" on 4 February 2003 at the request of its Government (A/57/728-S/2003/170).

[b] At its 98th plenary meeting, on 8 April 1993, the General Assembly decided "to admit the State whose application is contained in document A/47/876-S/25147 to membership in the United Nations, this State being provisionally referred to for all purposes within the United Nations as 'The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia' pending settlement of the difference that has arisen over the name of the State" (resolution 47/225).